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Tower Views

by Clearway

Steel Bends Intelligently

Labor's Prospects Bright

London Holds Calm Poise

¶ **Organized labor** takes the center of the stage and the reorganized Court plan retires momentarily to the wings, as the chief unit of the United States Steel Corporation concedes to the Committee of Industrial Organization the right of collective bargaining for its members. This item overshadows in significance the $5-wage and the 40-hour-week which the steel industry grants as a minimum to its workers, for it marks the restoration into the strongly entrenched open shop position of America's basic industry of organized labor and, by implication at least, constitutes an admission on the part of steel executives of the strength of collective labor forces.

¶ **After 45 years** of strongly anti-union sentiment the steel industry finally allows labor to ring the clock at the factory gates. That altruism prompted this move is hardly a consistent conclusion in the light of the traditional methods employed by steel. The corporation obviously was intelligently yielding to what, in the light of the recent General Motors experience, appears to be an unmistakably powerful trend toward unionization.

¶ **To a certain degree,** in fact, it would seem that John L. Lewis yielded more than the steel industry in confining bargaining privileges to his own union, when—as was likewise the case in the General Motors strike—he apparently had the upper hand. But basically victory goes to conciliation.

¶ **Unionism, as distinguished** from company unions, has now entered America's greatest industries—automotive and steel. That it will gather impetus from its present auspicious beginnings seems not only in tune with the times but, in a measure, consistent with labor's right of self-preservation. On the whole there appears to have been a great deal of intelligence expressed on both sides of the controversy. Undoubtedly that is why what threatened to be a clash of physical forces resolves itself into a recognition of mutual interests.

¶ **That the intelligent** way leads toward mutual respect and consideration is further illustrated in John L. Lewis's generous praise of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation. The meetings of Messrs. Lewis and Taylor, informally to discuss problems of industry and labor, is conceded to have been largely instrumental in bringing about the harmonious results.

¶ **Another indication** that labor is to have the benefit of wide consideration may be seen in President Roosevelt's emphatically expressed intention to see new wage and hour legislation introduced at the present session of Congress. Bearing as it does so directly on the Supreme Court reorganization plan—which if successful is expected to place a balance in the judiciary favorable to greater federal control of industry and labor; and on the possibilities of new legislation to serve the purpose intended for the old NRA; the whole labor situation bids fair to receive a complete airing—an advantageous thing for so complicated a subject.

¶ **Great Britain continues** to be unmoved either by the Italian rearmament program or by hints of a display of "German might." To Italy's gesture, London reaction is that the boot-shaped country hasn't enough "in the sock" to finance any great military expansion without the help of London, Paris, or New York bankers. Ambassador Ribbentrop's hint that Germany must have her colonies "or else," is met by the calm rejoinder that Great Britain is giving it little thought since the return of colonies is a question for the associated powers to determine. Britain's back-to-the-wall policy may have its advantages. It may reveal to aggressive diplomats what Gen. Jan Smuts foresees as the outcome of a "passing phase"—the practicability of the "gentle virtues."

¶ **Into the international** scene an impression appears to be solidifying that barriers to international trade often act as irritants in peaceful world relations. As the International Economic Conference meets at The Hague, Prime Minister Colijn of the Netherlands urges delegates to thoroughly scan possibilities of removing obstacles to international trade. One of the strongest arguments he could have used in pointing out the advantages of this course would have been the new era of prosperity that has come to "Oslo states" coincidental with increased economic cooperation along low tariff lines. While tariff walls may be barriers against lower living standards, the new school of economics recognizes that the purchase of peace is more basic than the purchase of trade isolation. Much is gained by putting first things first.

Relief: Is It Permanent?

Reduction in Cost Fails to Keep Pace With Business Gains

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Though the nation is now nearing its 1929 production level, the care of the unemployed is still one of the major domestic problems.

Relief needs have not been decreasing nearly as fast as employment has been increasing.

Nearly 5,000,000 persons are still partially or wholly dependent on public relief for support. Private charity has long since ceased to play any significant part in the field of general relief.

At present the relief load is divided as follows:

Employed on the federal works program, 2,300,000.

In CCC camps, 380,000.

Direct drought relief through resettlement, 250,000.

Employed by the National Youth Administration, 550,000.

General relief through state and local governments, 1,500,000.

Three Main Problems

Unemployment relief, in the eyes of Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, is not a temporary, emergency problem. "A lot of people are going to have to be supported by some kind of public benefits for a long time to come," he predicts.

The main problems, as he sees it, are three: To define just what the need is, to determine what it is going to cost over a long period, and to decide whether local or federal government is going to pay the bill.

In recent months the Federal Government has been cutting down sharply on its generosity. Approximately 876,000 less persons are employed on the WPA at the present time than were a year ago.

Latest figures show 2,162,552 persons on WPA pay rolls for the week ending Feb. 20. President Roosevelt has given orders that this number be cut to 1,600,000 by June. This gradual reduction, relief officials explain, is in keeping with an anticipated acceleration of private employment, a normal seasonal pick-up, and the inauguration of additional social security payments.

Emergencies Add to Cost

In planning this cut, President Roosevelt did not count on the serious floods which may throw his calculations out of gear. Just how large the emergency flood bill will be, the WPA is not prepared to say, but it has already sent February expenditures up instead of down as had

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Issues Before America

As guide and interpreter to the debates and actions of the United States Government in the critical weeks and months ahead, The Christian Science Monitor offers a series of 12 articles on the outstanding issues, prepared by the authoritative writers of its Washington News Bureau, of which this is the third.

Sumners Advises Open Attitude On Court Proposals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—The Supreme Court debate continued today in a somewhat more tranquil and profitable atmosphere.

Contributions to the discussion in the last 24 hours touched the following salient points:

Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who has been lukewarm on the President's bill, made a careful and impressive appeal for reasonableness, asking in particular that the way be left open for voluntary retirement of justices under his law, just signed by the President.

Senator Arthur H. Vendenberg (R) of Michigan, leader of the G. O. P. in Washington, attacked the court plan in a deviation from the previous Republican strategy of hush-hush on the issue, but balanced it by endorsing the Wheeler-Bone amendment to the Constitution, depriving the court for all time of its power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional, except concerning the Bill of Rights.

Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, former Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, in a radio speech gave his opinion that the President's plan was "to save democracy and prevent dictatorship."

Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D), Michigan, in a speech criticizing the Supreme Court, favored an amendment giving power to two justices of the court to hold an act of Congress constitutional, but left doubt where he would stand ultimately on the President's plan. He hoped for a compromise.

House Men Endorse Plan

Several members of the House: Representatives Dewey W. Johnson, (F-L) Minnesota; John McSweeney (D) of Ohio, and Frank Hancock (D) of North Carolina all endorsed the President's plan in radio speeches.

Mr. Hancock, whose state is often conservative, just returned to the capital from a survey of his district, and said:

"I am eager for you to make the experiment I have made and let

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

New York Utility Appoints Woman One of Directors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., March 3—Mrs. Kenneth B. Norton, of Bronxville, ranks today as the first woman ever to be elected to a utility directorate, following action by the Consolidated Edison Company of New York in naming her one of the nine directors of its Westchester county subsidiary.

Mrs. Norton's election featured the annual stockholders' meeting of the system here yesterday when the company included her name on the nine-member board as a step to bring a "woman's viewpoint" to bear on the power company's problems.

Informed of her election, Mrs. Norton, who formerly headed the Westchester County Federation of Women's Clubs, said it was a "commendable" move, but "not strange, inasmuch as women spend 85 per cent of the money expended for the necessities of life." She is widely known for her civic activities, which have included participation in rate reduction movements, and she has never owned a share of stock in the Westchester utility.

Edward P. Prezzano, president of the company, said Mrs. Norton's presence on the directorate would be valuable to the management of the public utility, whose service was largely residential and, therefore, concerned primarily with the home.

Briand Peace: 5 Years Show Effect of Ideal

European Commentary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—It is exactly five years since Aristide Briand, who described himslef as the "Pilgrim of Peace," relinquished his task of pacifying Europe. Nothing can be more illuminating than an occasional retrospective glance.

What did Briand try to do?

What is the reality today?

Certainly the years that M. Briand spent at the Quai d'Orsay and in Geneva were by far the most hopeful years for Europe. The League of Nations reached the height of its prestige. It did not invariably succeed—indeed, it did not attempt to do whatever it believed to be beyond its powers—but it was regarded by everybody, including the German nation, as the instrument of a European settlement and of world peace.

Not Much Alive

In some respects the League as it evolved, and as it was until a few years ago, may be looked upon as the creation of Briand. True, he had little or nothing to do with its conception, or its establishment, for in 1919 at the moment of peacemaking, he was out of office and under a cloud.

But although the League was founded, it was scarcely a living institution in the early years. The

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

An article by Edouard Herriot, former French Premier, on the Bases of French Foreign Policy appears in today's Magazine section.

Eden Discerns Peace Hope In Isolated Spain

London and Paris Believe Italian Program Would Require Big Loan

No Menace Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—It has been left for Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Justice in the Union of South Africa, to say the constructive thing about the Fascist Grand Council's threat to militarize the whole Italian nation, and German Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop's hint that if Germany's former colonies are not given back voluntarily their recovery will have to come through a display of "German might."

General Smuts in his speech at Cape Town yesterday pointed out that the present hostility to toleration and the gentle virtues inculcated by the founder of Christianity "must surely be a passing phase—a symptom of the confusion and unrest of the times."

It Begins to Pass

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday, brought evidence that the phase may already be beginning to pass. The Foreign Secretary saw in the decision at long last to put the Spanish non-intervention scheme into operation a sign that Europe is turning toward peace, despite the threatening tone of Ambassador von Ribbentrop and the Fascist Grand Council's utterances.

Neither of these two pronouncements is taken too tragically here. As far as the German colonies are concerned, Mr. Eden in yesterday's speech reiterated that the British Government has not considered and is not considering their return. But, it is pointed out, he did not bind his colleagues as to the future, and it is now clear that Britain would be ready to make the colonial issue part of a general settlement covering all Germany's disputes with its neighbors, as well as arms limitation and the Reich's return to the League.

Group Action Needed

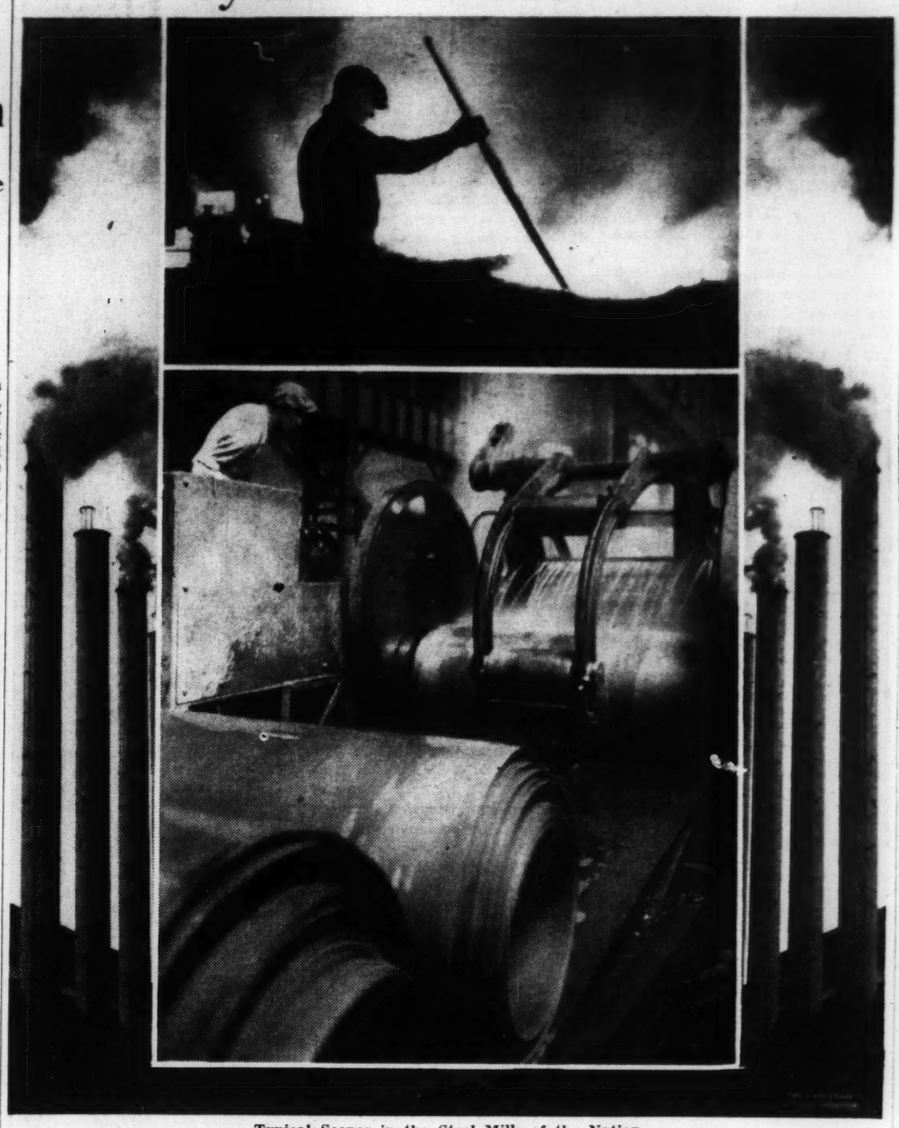
The British position is that the colonies were surrendered not to any one nation but to the allied and associated powers, so that it is not for one state but for all of the original group to deal with this question.

Regarding Italian rearmament, it is generally felt here—as in Paris—that Italy's resources are not capable of expanding her present output to any appreciable extent without financial help from London, Paris or New York. So far as the first two are concerned, Italy could not get a loan on any terms unless her tune changes.

On the subject of Austria, the rumors which have been current here lately—the one that the Hapsburgs are about to be reinstated and the second that "Anschluss" with Germany is only just around the corner—are regarded as canceling one another out. Though Cancellor Schuschnigg of Austria is known to be strongly pro-Hapsburg, his recent declaration that there would be no experiments is held to mean that he will bide his time—which in the view of objections both from Germany and the Little Entente is taken to mean an indefinite postponement of Archduke Otto's hopes.

British policy based on League; British navy's 1937 program: Page 6.

Symbol of Industrial Peace



Typical Scenes in the Steel Mills of the Nation

Above—Workmen Removing Scum From the Top of Ingot During the "Rimming" Period. This Operation Occurs After the Metal Has Been Poured From the Ladle Into the Mold and Commences to Cool. Below—Steel Sheets 200 Feet Long Being Coiled After Rolling. Each of the Coils Weighs 4200 Pounds. The Coiler Operates at an Average Speed of 900 Feet Per Minute

Conciliation Wins in Steel Mills

General Electric Agrees to Negotiate With Union on Wage Scale

NEW YORK, March 3—Union affiliates of the Committee for Industrial Organization were moving on other than steel fronts today with the announcement that Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, had agreed to hold a collective bargaining conference with the United Electrical and Radio Workers' union on March 15. This, according to James B. Carey, president of the labor group, will be the first step to establish national collective bargaining for the entire electrical industry.

The union will seek a formula for conformity of relations in all 17 of the General Electric plants, the discussion to focus on a wage policy blanketing the system with a 10 cent per hour increase and a national contract.

The huge Westinghouse Electric

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

News of Labor Developments

A formal collective bargaining contract was signed by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the C. I. O. steel union last night. Terms include the $5 minimum daily wage, 40-hour week, union recognition, a corporation pledge not to interfere with the workers' choice of union, and a C. I. O. pledge not to coerce workers into joining. Further bargaining conferences to arrange details and enforcement commence within a week.

The Navy Department at Washington made plans to reopen bids on 25,000,000 pounds of urgently needed steel, now that the 40-hour week makes a number of steel producers eligible to bid under the Walsh-Healey Act.

John L. Lewis disclosed that the way was prepared for the Carnegie-Illinois agreement by a series of unprecedented man-to-man conferences between himself and Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of United States Steel Corporation, in New York last week.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, welcomed the advances in steel wages and hours as "definite social and economic progress," but reserved comment on the Carnegie-Illinois agreement with the C. I. O., noting only that the terms did "not include sole bargaining rights for any union."

Secretary Perkins said she was "much gratified" by the bargaining agreement.

Yesterday's upward trend of steel shares continued today with U. S. Steel topping 121 in a new buying rush. The general steel shares market was dynamic and tickers lagged badly. Nearly 1,000,000 shares of steel stocks changed hands in the first hour of trading this morning.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation specifically declared that it would continue to deal with employee representatives other than the C. I. O. union.

Several independent steel producers joined the movement to raise wages and adopt the 40-hour week. At New York City, the trade journal Iron Age said that the wage increases already effected would undoubtedly spread to the entire industry by the end of the week.

A sit-down strike by 2000 workers at the Motor Products Company was settled this morning at Detroit, but 5000 workers at the Murray Corporation of America, added another sit-down to the already long list of these strikes in progress. Formal bargaining conferences with Chrysler executives were to open today and the General Motors conference lacked only agreement on a minimum wage.

More than 200 miners came out of the pits at Uniontown, Penna., ending their stay-down on telegraphed order from John L. Lewis.

Larger significance of steel bargaining: Page 5.

Effect of steel peace on the national economy: Page 4.

C. I. O. Leaders Move to Extend Gains in All Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 3—Organized labor moved today to extend its history-making victory achieved yesterday when Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, largest unit of United States Steel, signed a wage pact with John L. Lewis' Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The committee, headed by Philip Murray, national chairman of the steel drive, arranged for additional conferences with Benjamin F. Fairless, president of Carnegie-Illinois, looking to agreements affecting skilled and semi-skilled workers, who constitute 93 per cent of all steel labor.

These parleys, scheduled to be held not later than March 10, would seek specific provisions governing pay and working conditions for the vast majority of the 115,000 employees of Carnegie-Illinois.

Provisions of Pact

The contract just signed raises the basic pay of common labor from 52½ cents an hour to 62½ cents, or a minimum of $5 for an eight-hour day. The only reference made in the signed contract to other wage groups was that "all other classifications shall be equitably adjusted."

The Lewis forces now will drive to obtain formal recognition from the larger independents. Most of these already have announced a $5 minimum wage and the 40-hour week.

The campaign to consolidate the organization of steel workers carried on today with renewed vigor. Organizers were at the mill gates soon after word of agreement between Carnegie-Illinois and the Lewis organization spread.

The nub of the wage rise, steel workers say, is contained in the overtime provision.

Overtime Provisions

Under the present set-up a steel laborer makes $4.20 a day and works 48 hours weekly. Under the 40-hour-a-week plan he would draw a higher hourly rate. But his total, at the end of the week, if he labored only 40 hours, would be $25 in the pay envelope, as compared with $25.20 at present.

With time and a half for overtime,

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Economics in the News

Contributory Old-Age Pensions—Absurdity of Building Up a Huge Reserve—Paying as You Go

By H. B. E.

That the true function of an oppositionist is constructive as well as destructive is appreciated by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan. Since the election he has been studying the Social Security Act with the view of trying to find out in what way it could be improved. To this end a special Senate committee has now been appointed at his instigation.

The committee will study the contributory old age insurance section of the Social Security Act; in particular, the provision in it for a "full reserve." The law provides for the accumulation of a reserve. This is to be done by taking in, duing the initial period, far more than is paid out. Thus after five years there would be 16 times as much contributed as would be withdrawn; after 10 years, five times. At this rate, obviously, the accumulation of the reserve is both rapid and immense. Indeed, by 1980, the fund will have mounted up to no less than $47,000,000,000, which by law is to be invested in Government obligations, the interest upon which would eke out the contributions in sustaining the fund.

Such a reserve would be all very well for a private insurance company. Then certain citizens called policyholders would be obtaining interest on money which they had lent to all citizens called the government. A business-like arrangement! The Old Age Pension Account, however, is a government fund, and it is therefore a branch of the government. So we have this reductio ad absurdum—a branch of the Government would be lending money to another branch and being paid interest for doing so. The transaction, in other words, would be between two sets of pockets in the same pair of pants. If that isn't make-believe, I don't know what is.

A country cannot insure itself! This was the pithy way that Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, once put the matter. I wish the bankers would remember this when in the future as in the past they liken a government to a business enterprise. The truth of Mr. Aldrich's observation will be apparent after a moment's thought. What really happens is that in such a case no interest can be earned. Taxes would be collected by Pocket No. 1 to put in Pocket No. 2 and labeled interest. And it follows that, unwittingly, the assertion that the fund will be self-sustaining by means of this "interest-earning" fund is pure illusion.

Why not shortcircuit the process, and sidestep all the financial shoals ahead of the present scheme, by providing for pensions on a pay-as-you-go basis?

The political possibilities of such a huge fund are only a little less serious than the financial possibilities. In this connection Governor Landon at Milwaukee used a vivid simile. He pictured the workers bringing 6 per cent (employees, 3 per cent; employers, 3 per cent) of their wages to their father. The father was to invest the money for his sons' old age. He decided that the best way of investing the contributions was in his own IOU's—which, I should interject, is what government bonds are—and he put these in a box, with another paper promise to pay 3 per cent interest. Then he spent his sons' contributions in meeting his own regular expenses "and the rest in various schemes that fascinated him."

The reader will be able to appreciate this financial legerdemain from the above explanation. The political implication of the Governor's explanation was ex parte. But the fears expressed by Governor Landon in this respect are shared by all competent nonpolitical writers on the problem of the reserve. It was on political as well as financial grounds, for example, that the actuaries who were consulted before the social security bill was offered to Congress rejected the Treasury's idea of a reserve. One of them, A. Linton, an insurance executive, later wrote an article in the Atlantic Monthly explaining why.

"The program," he said, "for Congresses for the next 30 years to practice self-denial by investing hundreds of millions each year in a reserve fund mounting into tens of billions of dollars belongs to the realm of dreams."

It is certainly difficult to imagine Congress appreciating the actuarial need for accumulating such a huge reserve. And then what? Bankruptcy and chaos.

It would remove temptation from the path of Congress if the pensions were put on a pay-as-you-go basis.

It is only a little less gratifying to see a Senate Committee examining the "full reserve" than to note the nonpartisan nature of the examination.

Thomas Urges U.S. Mutuality Not Isolation

Utah Senator Feels Goal of League of Nations Is Best for Peace

Senate Vote Near

Neutrality, It Is Said, Would Make America Ally of Strongest Sea Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—A fleeting reference to former world hopes of international collective security, guaranteed by the League of Nations, flitted across the neutrality bill debate as it approached its final stages in the Senate.

It was a fitting epitaph for the once fond aspirations of League enthusiasts, as they prepared today to take another road for the same destination of peace. This time, however, instead of peace through collective security, peace by isolation is the formula to be written into the law of the land.

The man who raised the memory was Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, a former professor of government and history. Almost alone in the Senate as a professed believer in the goal of the League of Nations which once filled the world with a hope of peace by collective responsibility, Senator Thomas looked with a dubious eye on the pending bill. The new neutrality legislation, or, as it is known, "the peace act of 1937," is more important than the temporary neutrality laws that have preceded it, he pointed out. The new enactment will be permanent, and will lay down the policy of isolationism which the United States may adopt as its guiding formula in other affairs.

Under the "cash-and-carry system," he asserted, in which America will guarantee to sell to all belligerents alike if they come to her ports, the United States may not participate in any League of Nations sanction against an aggressor.

Says U. S. Would Be Ally

The United States will become automatically, he indicated, an ally of whatever strong power holds control of the seas in a war, whatever the merits of the controversy.

By a coincidence, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, who did as much as anyone to prevent America's participation in the League of Nations, is also opposed to the cash-and-carry formula.

Senator Thomas adopted Senator Borah's argument in the debate. But he went much further in a final declaration that the path of peace leads to co-operation and joint responsibility with other countries for world peace, rather than in splendid isolation.

"I should like to see the American Government a member of the League of Nations," he declared. Even Senator Thomas, however, admitted that the popular will was set against such co-operation and bent on the new formula. Senator Thomas examined this formula closely. He urged the widest latitude possible for Presidential discretion, thereby taking exactly the opposite view from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, who approves all parts of the bill save this discretionary feature and apparently accepts the orthodox Republican platform set forth in its 1936 national convention even to the condemnation of participation in the World Court.

Traces It to Its Source

As a college professor, Senator Thomas is interested in sources, and he traced the genesis of the cash-and-carry provision to an article in Current History in 1936, followed by a similar article in the Atlantic Monthly of this month. Senator Thomas quoted the author as admitting that the cash-and-carry scheme might be an effective means of "dodging international responsibilities."

"We are now about to pass a permanent act," he concluded, "and in that permanent act we are providing for an experiment which has never been tried. We are putting into it an idea that is not two years old. We are including a notion about which no one knows anything, and there does not now exist the desire we had in 1935—a feeling that we must do this for the sake of keeping out of war."

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, author of the act, pooh-poohed Senator Thomas' apprehensions. Once more he pointed a warning finger at the suspicions and rearmament in Europe.

"If nothing happens, we shall not need legislation of this kind. If that happens which we have a right to believe will happen," he concluded ominously, "we should not sit silently by and refuse to do anything, merely because we do not know all that is going to happen."

Virginia Lands Sought For National Forest

LYNCHBURG, Va. — Condemnation suits have been filed in the United States District Courts here by the United States Department of Justice in litigation aimed to secure title to lands to be added to the national forests.

Tracts of land which will be annexed by the national forests include 365.4 acres in Cumberland County, now the property of Lynwood Adams; 246 acres of land in Bedford and Roanoke counties owned by F. J. Chapman; and 2389.6 acres of the Virginia Timber Corporation in Craign and Botetourt counties.

Constitution Tests in India; Congress Party Gains at Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, India, March 3—Elections which have been going on for the new provincial legislatures show that the National Congress Independence party has won majorities in half a dozen provinces.

It remains to be seen whether the Congress members will accept office, against which the extremists have organized considerable opposition.

These elections have afforded upon the whole a promising prelude to the vast constitutional reforms about to be introduced into India.

Although involving the recording of the suffrages of over 30,000,000 voters distributed among 11 provinces, in at least several of which inter-communal feeling has run high, there has been no serious disturbance of public order.

Congress Success

The National Congress, India's chief political organization, which stands for militant home rule and is chiefly controlled by Hindus, has proved even more successful in its electioneering than had been expected. This has been especially the case in the Province of Orissa, where this body has secured a position of dominance. In Bihar, Congress has also secured a very strong position. In Bengal, although the majority of the electors are Moslems, Congress, though without an absolute majority, claims to have been returned as the largest single group.

In other provinces the various communities seem likely to be more evenly distributed among the successful candidates. Upon the whole, therefore, there appears to be good prospect of the emergence of provincial legislatures that are fairly representative of the interests concerned.

Every kind of conveyance from bullock carts to airplanes has been used by the candidates.

Electioneering Methods

The voting papers, instead of containing names, have—for the benefit of a largely illiterate electorate—been in some cases inscribed with signs. Thus one candidate may have adopted a picture of an elephant, another of an umbrella and a third of a spinning-wheel as a means of identification. This has simplified the operation of voting, though it has sometimes left the electorate not very much enlightened as to the issues involved.

These issues have been represented by a multiplicity of parties, varying in each province and going far beyond the simpler alignments of the population into the main religious groups of Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis, Untouchables, and Christians.

The Congress party is chiefly concerned with securing power for itself. This is professedly in order to break up the new Constitution from within. But there is reason to believe that individual Congress representatives will be prepared to accept office and eventually to work loyally with the Government.

The Liberals (largely Hindus) differ from the Congress chiefly in being less hostile to the reforms. The Moslems are chiefly concerned with securing for their co-religionists as big a share as possible in the administration, especially in those provinces—notably the Punjab, Bengal, Sind and the Frontier—where they compose a majority of the population. But they are much split up among themselves.

In the Provinces

There are three sections among the Sikhs whose chief interest is in the Punjab.

In Madras the position is complicated by a strong "Justice" party which was in the ascendant so long as the representatives of the Congress stood aloof from the provincial legislature.

In Bombay there is a Mahratta nationalist party.

Elsewhere there are independent candidates relying upon individual programs.

After the new provincial legislatures have been formed, therefore, there will be much to be done before April 1 when they are to begin to function.

In the interval the provincial ministries will have to be formed, portfolios distributed and the whole system of local government readjusted to meet the new conditions.

The whole arrangement has been so carefully worked out in advance that no hitch is thought likely to occur. The provincial powers reserved for the British-appointed governors are so extensive as to be expected to enable the administration to go on even in cases where representative ministers may prove recalcitrant.

Singapore Writes Vivid Saga of Rubber and Tin

Teeming metropolis at the crossroads of East Asia, mixture of all nationalities, with Chinese in majority; English rule has effected general peace and good government.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements—This cosmopolitan trade and shipping center, located on a green tropical island, within one degree of the Equator, has other titles to distinction besides being the site of the huge naval base which is such an important factor in the defense of Great Britain's far-flung interests in the Far East.

Singapore and its Malayan hinterland constitute a crossroads, where the two most numerous races of the Far East—the Chinese and the Indians—meet and reside, along with a third race, the Malays, under the cool, detached, efficient supervision of British colonial administration.

Singapore is also the outlet for one of the richest rubber and tin producing regions in the world.

There are about 4,500,000 people in Malaya, of whom about half are Malays, one third are Chinese, with Tamil Indians, from Ceylon and Southern India, making up the bulk of the remainder. In Singapore itself a recent census showed a population of 490,155, including 347,117 Chinese, 45,077 Malays, 41,402 Indians, 8338 Europeans, 7151 Eurasians, 3695 Japanese and 4375 others.

Occupational Line

The racial line is very largely the occupational line in Malaya. The British supply the higher civil service administrators, the majority of the business executives and of the big rubber planters up-country. There are now about 1200 European planters in Malaya, the number having been reduced by one third since 1929, as a result of the severe slump which affected the industry for several years.

The Eurasians are restricted by tradition and custom to secondary clerical posts. The majority of the Indians work on rubber plantations, with some of the "untouchables" performing sanitary service in Singapore and other large cities. There are also a number of Indian merchants, especially in the silk and textile trades.

The Malays—the carefree brown-skinned people who figure so largely in Joseph Conrad's novels—display an invincible aversion to being proletarians in the sense of performing heavy manual work in mines or factories. For the most part they live in their kampongs, or native villages, on their small land holdings, with some hunting and fishing to eke out the proceeds of their primitive farming. In the towns they may be chauffeurs or gardeners; but they leave to Indians the work of tapping the rubber trees for the precious sap and the hard labor in the tin mines to imported Chinese coolies.

A Chinese City

Singapore is predominantly a Chinese city, with Chinese outnumbering all other nationalities in the proportion of about two to one. Wherever there is trade the impassive Chinese, able to outwork and underlive all competitors, is predominant.

At the present moment the idea seems fantastic, but if China ever should become a strong, aggressive military power the widespread permeation of the countries of the South Pacific by Chinese immigrants might assume political consequences.

It is rather typical of British colonial administration, which aims at convenience rather than bureaucratic uniformity, that Malaya should be living under three separate forms of government:

There are the Straits Settlements, which include the two most important ports, Singapore and its northern neighbor, Penang. This area is a Crown Colony and is ruled by an appointed Governor, with the advice and aid of a council, in which the official members outnumber the unofficial.

Then there are the Federated Malay States, four in number, with their capital at the picturesque, attractive town of Kuala Lumpur, where the architectural form of the public buildings has been well adapted to Eastern influence. These states constitute a British protectorate and are nominally governed by Sultans, actually by British officials.

Finally there are the Unfederated States, where the native rulers enjoy somewhat more freedom of decision, subject, however, to the potential control which is represented by the presence of a British adviser in each capital.

Wave of Strikes

A social problem which was rather in the foreground at the time of my visit was a wave of strikes in pineapple groves, tin and coal mines and among the Indian scavengers of Singapore, which had occurred during the last months of the year.

The Singapore Free Press commented editorially on the strikes as follows:

"There are signs that in spite of Government bans, labor in Malaya is becoming more conscious of its position, and the strike epidemic was one of the signs."

Apparently a main cause of the strikes was a feeling among the laborers that they were not getting a fair share of the reviving prosperity of the mines and other industries. Communist agitation is also sometimes discovered, especially among the Chinese laborers.

When the famous Russian singer, Feodor Chaliapin failed to receive the price which he demanded for a concert in Singapore he scornfully remarked that the city was interested only in rubber and tin, not in art.

Rubber and tin are the economic life-blood of Singapore. They have made the Straits Settlements, with its up-country Malayan hinterland the richest of all British Crown Colonies, with an annual foreign trade ranging around $600,000,000 (American) in value.

Rubber Has Gone Up

Rubber has risen from the desperately low price of 1⅝ pence a pound in 1932, when even the most efficient planters could not hope to keep out of the red, to ten pence a pound at the end of 1936, which affords a comfortable margin of profit, and is apparently pointed higher. Tin has also risen from its record low price of £118 a ton in 1931 to well over £200 at the present time.

Malaya produces about 45 per cent of the world's rubber and about 30 per cent of the world's tin. Rubber is far and away the most important crop, with 3,200,000 acres out of the country's cultivated area of 5,000,000 acres planted with rubber trees.

America itself has so widely adopted the policy of limiting production with a view to raising prices that criticism is perhaps less logical than it would have been 10 years ago, when control of the production of wheat, cotton and other American farm commodities was unknown.

An emphatic warning regarding the dangers of tin restriction was sounded by Sir John Bagnall, a self-made man who has become one of the largest tin producers of Malaya. Addressing a meeting of the shareholders of his company, Sir John expressed the opinion that "considerable criticism may fairly be leveled against those in control of the tin scheme."

Sir John Bagnall expressed the opinion that a lower price for tin would encourage both consumption and the flow of capital into the industry, declared that Malaya was under-assessed in the allotment quotas and pointed to the danger involved in the severe limitation of new prospecting in view of the fact that existing ore reserves may be exhausted within 10 years.

Producers' Attitude

However, producers are seldom dissatisfied with rising prices; and both tin and rubber industries seem destined to operate under the present international limitation schemes for several years. A new five-year tin restriction agreement has just been concluded as between Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, Bolivia, Nigeria and Siam, while the existing rubber restriction agreement has two years to run.

A noteworthy change has come over the character of both industries. A young man can no longer come out to Malaya with the hope of making a fortune; new rubber planting and new tin prospecting are both too effectively discouraged.

Japanese merchants and shipping companies also play an important part in handling Malaya's two great staple commodities, tin and rubber. The fast cargo vessels of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and of the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, two Japanese shipping companies, have competed so successfully with American and other lines that during the last quarter of 1935 it was reliably estimated that 43 per cent of the rubber shipped from Malaya to the United States was carried in Japanese bottoms.

Some suspicious observers suggest that Japan's activities are motivated by other than purely commercial consideration, that the Japanese military and naval authorities are aware of the advantage of having in Japanese physical possession substantial quantities of such strategic raw materials as tin and rubber.

British trading and shipping interests are uneasily conscious of the Japanese incursion; and this consciousness is behind an outspoken demand for restriction and discrimination.

Palm Trees at Singapore

Agile Barefoot Boys Climb These Trees to Get Coconuts

Photo by Charles Bright

Typical Malay Junk

Singapore River

League Expands Committee For Financial Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—An important broadening both of the work and composition of the League Financial Committee and the establishment of close contact between it and the Economic Committee have been under consideration by the Council. It is understood that the changes have been approved "in principle" and are likely to be adopted at the next ordinary session.

The status of the Financial Committee came before the Council at its January session when Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, as rapporteur gave an outline of proposals he intends to bring forward.

Financial, economic, monetary and commercial questions, he said, are so closely connected today that the need for collaboration between the Financial and Economic Committees is obvious. He therefore suggested that the composition of the two committees should in future be correlated.

He added that the Finance Committee should henceforward include not merely official treasury experts and representatives of commercial banking but also "persons possessing the widest possible financial experience and general and economic knowledge.

"In the same connection," he added, "it would seem desirable for the financial markets of various types to be represented on the committee both for creditor and debtor countries and countries with an industrial and an agricultural structure."

Hitherto the status of the Financial Committee has been left indefinite. "Its composition, procedure, practice and powers," said M. Delbos, in his report to the Council, "have been the outcome of an evolution determined by circumstances which has been going on since its creation."

When the Committee was first formed, M. Delbos went on, it was assumed that its main duties would be to deal with questions of general interest. "Owing to the disastrous consequences of the depression," M. Delbos said, "this hope was not realized and until 1934 and even later the Committee's whole attention was devoted to problems which mainly concern a small number of countries only."

Now, however, considereration of matters of general interest is becoming urgent. Hence his proposals for enlarging the Committee's scope.

National Move Opens To Save Wild Life

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3 (AP)—Permanent organization today of the General Wildlife Federation, planned as a nation-wide amalgamation of 36,000 different independent agencies interested in all phases of conservation, has brought sportsmen and conservationists here from every state for the most important work of the second North American Wildlife Conference.

Jay N. "Ding" Darling, temporary president of the federation first conceived last year, termed the organization to be perfected "a group for political action which, we hope, will not be partisan."

The federation also will conduct an educational campaign planned to inform the general public of "what's going on," Mr. Darling said. The famous cartoonist and conservation leader indicated that the federation would serve as a "pressure" group for conservation legislation which first would be approved by the general membership and public.

Sacramento Air Depot Gets Bid of $1,589,851

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.,—A bid of $1,589,851 for the construction of the engineering shop and repair dock at the Sacramento Air Depot, was the lowest of nine opened by Maj. Arthur W. Parker, construction quartermaster for the Federal Government. The low bid, submitted by McDonald & Kahn, San Francisco firm, has been forwarded to Washington, D. C., for approval.

Preliminary work of putting the air base site in shape has been started. The Federal Government will spend $7,000,000 on the depot which will serve as a repair base for all army planes in the west.

Economic Parley Of 'Oslo States' For Tariff Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, March 3—Increased economic co-operation among so-called "Oslo States"—being most of Scandinavian and other low-tariff nations of northern Europe—is seen in the international conference which opened here today.

Dr. Hendrik Colijn, Prime Minister of the Netherlands, presided, and Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands were represented by economic experts.

Dr. Colijn's opening address urged the delegates to examine all possibilities to remove obstacles to international trade. The most-favored-nation clause, he said, sometimes has been an impediment to the removal of trade barriers. It might be necessary, therefore, to contemplate the possibility of new interpretation of this arrangement, while bearing in mind that rash action must be avoided, as nothing could be done without approval of the nations with whom commercial treaties exist. The conference should also discuss the replacement of the quota system by tariffs.

Dr. Colijn also suggested that the conference should draft proposals with which to approach the bigger powers. The influence of these seven Oslo powers, Dr. Colijn added, might be limited, but he said, "we have no political axes to grind."

The range of the conference is not limited to tariffs or quotas, but covers such measures as a more orderly system of exporting and marketing. The present conference is to pave the way for one of wider scope, the idea being to persuade England and America to remove their trade restrictions.

Insurgents Attack Loyalist Defenses On Valencia Road

MADRID, March 3 (AP)—Insurgent besiegers battered at Government lines guarding the Valencia highway at two points today with new and heavy artillery, repeated tank charges and masses of shock troops.

The fighting continued without a pause after a night-long battle along the Jarama-Valencia road front, southeast of Madrid.

(Insurgents said that the Government had moved all its big guns and most of its troops to the road sector to protect a seeming attempt at a mass retreat from Madrid toward the Mediterranean coast.)

Heavy Casualties Reported

The insurgents rolled up their heaviest guns in the assault on the network of Government trenches and hill positions which lie between them and the highway to Valencia, temporary seat of the Loyalist Government.

The assault centered on Perales del Rio and Morata de Tajuna.

Foreseeing such tactics, the Government had built a powerful defense system which officers declared was holding fast. Heavy insurgent casualties were reported.

Vital to Madrid's Defense

The Jarama front is vitally important to the defense of Madrid. Insurgent victories there would mean isolation and encirclement for the city.

It is there that Gen. Jose Miaja, supreme commander of central Government armies, has inaugurated what he calls a plan of "defense with partial attacks," and has tried to train the Madrid army gradually for offensive warfare.

After the original insurgent push of February had been stopped, the Government troops succeeded in forcing the invaders back so as to relieve pressure on the immediate vicinity of Morata.

Dionne Guardian Lists $543,046 In Report on Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—David A. Croll, Minister of Public Welfare, recently announced to the Ontario Legislature that he was relinquishing his special guardianship of the Dionne quintuplets, which duty will be assumed by Percy D. Wilson, Official Guardian for Ontario.

In moving the bill which will remove the guardianship of the 33-months-old quintuplets as far as possible from party politics Mr. Croll said that Oliva Dionne, father of the babies, is now an advocate of continued government protection and assistance and favors the present arrangement. The Official Guardian has the necessary machinery, knowledge and experience for the task, which has become so heavy that Mr. Croll intimated that he had to choose between his guardianship of the babies and his portfolios in the Government of welfare, labor and municipal affairs.

When the bill passes the house, after two years' operation of the act, Mr. Croll said that the Dionne assets to be turned over to the Official Guardian would amount to $543,046, invested in government and government-guaranteed bonds and contracts guaranteering for two years an assured income of $200,000 a year.

Model Train Sets Record

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 3 (AP)—The first locomotive completed for the "Chautauqua Valley Railroad"—a model line built by engineers—hung up a "speed" record of 60 miles an hour yesterday. But its mile-a-minute pace, engineers explained, was measured "by scale." That is, it was proportionate to the miniature proportions of the engine and track.

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'Inspired' News—The Press, The President and the Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3 — One of the distinct achievements of the Roosevelt Administration—and by no means an insignificant one—has been the attitude of almost complete impartiality toward the press.

The policy was evolved, of course, in plain though enlightened self-interest, and it was in notable contrast to policies of previous Administrations. For many presidential terms there have been newspaper favorites. Since the days of Theodore Roosevelt, President Hoover most frequently used this method. He felt that he could not trust the whole press; hence he selected certain favored individuals and gave them exclusive information. They, in turn, would pass the information on to a few of their own circle of newspaper friends, and reporters unfavored with any "tips" could either cull their news from what came from these authoritative pens or take the more attractive alternative of digging out news from other sources—news that by the nature of things was often hostile. Hence the end result of a policy of favoritism was probably more unfavorable publicity than ever.

Previous Presidents had also offended against the rule of impartiality to greater or less degree. Mr. Coolidge had some newspaper friends, but the stresses in his term were not so great as in later terms. Mr. Harding had his press cronies. Mr. Wilson had few direct relations with the press after wartime tension began, but there were occasional leakages in his term.

"T. R." Knew His Way Around

Every veteran Washington reporter begins to talk animatedly of Theodore Roosevelt whenever the question of newspaper partiality arises. "T. R." had a chain of reporter-confidantes. He would call them to the White House with great frequency; often while he was being shaved at noon time. He would give them really hot stories. But often they were trial balloons—filled with hot air. A day or two later, Mr. Roosevelt himself would explode the story with a pointed denial. He invented the phrase "Ananias Club" to describe the authors. Despite such antics, he maintained his press popularity largely because whatever he did, he was always a good news story.

President Franklin Roosevelt's press impartiality exploded last Sunday—temporarily, at least.

An "inspired" interview with him appeared in a metropolitan newspaper, explaining his "political philosophy" sympathetically, designed to show that his Supreme Court plan was devised sincerely in an effort to preserve democracy in the United States rather than to destroy it.

At their first opportunity—yesterday afternoon's press conference—the Washington reporters had at the President with fixed lances. The oft-dubbed "dean" of the corps, J. Fred Essary of the Baltimore Sun, was their spokesman.

He Sobers the President

"Mr. President," he said in a booming deep voice vibrating with a timbre of emotion, "when some of us read the Times last Sunday, we were greatly surprised . . ."

The President interrupted him, laughing a little, to say: "You're doing well, Fred."

Mr. Essary became even graver, and stoutly said: "Let me finish my question. We want to know whether that piece last Sunday was 'inspired' or authorized."

The President then, in a little off-the-record speech, apologized and repeated the declarations of his press secretary, Stephen T. Early, who said on Monday: "It won't happen again."

Mr. Essary then said: "That'll help some."

The President pointed out that such deviations had not occurred previously in his term. To which Mr. Essary retorted: "That's why some of us were shocked this time."

And thus ended an interesting little incident—an incident in which the Washington press corps took upon itself the task of lecturing the President, and which resulted in a poised and dignified interchange between the Executive and the fourth estate.

Actually, of course, the President felt that the medium of an "inspired" interview was the only way to get a sympathetic statement of his political philosophy across to the public. There were things in the interview he could not have said publicly himself. And the interview evidently served its purpose. It was another example of the wide variety of publicity weapons in the Roosevelt armory.

The entire issue concerns that most important element—public opinion—and is thus of national importance.

Lehman Pushes Drive For Ratification Of Ban on Child Labor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman told a press conference March 1 that he would press for New York State's ratification of the federal child labor amendment, now facing possible defeat in the Republican-controlled Assembly.

"The amendment is desired by the large majority of the people," the Democratic Executive said. "It is not a party proposal, and I can see no reason why it should not pass the Assembly if reported out.

"I will do everything in my power to obtain ratification by New York State."

The measure, already approved by the Democratic Senate, is now in the Assembly Judiciary Committee, where it faced a stormy showdown amid opponents' claims of sufficient Assembly votes for rejection.

Cardinal Hayes Opposes Child Labor Amendment

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Patrick Cardinal Hayes announced himself to thousands of Roman Catholic communicants in the archdiocese of New York as opposed to the projected child labor amendment because it is "unwise" in conferring upon Congress "excessively broad powers over the lives and activities" of youth under 18 years of age.

In a letter read in the 330 churches of the archdiocese Feb. 28, Cardinal Hayes expressed the view that "authority over the lives of children rests in their parents—and then, if further protection be required, it should be enacted and enforced by agencies in close touch with local conditions."

After the letter from the Cardinal, now on his annual vacation in Nassau, was read, pastors appealed to parishioners to write letters of protest to their Albany representatives. In some Roman Catholic churches, the representatives' names were furnished: in others, stamped, addressed and worded postcards, needing only a signature, were supplied.

The Cardinal's letter approved the child labor laws enacted by New York State.

California Grower Markets 1,400,000 Turkey Eggs in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—A potential source of supply for 1,400,000 Thanksgiving dinners had its start in 1936 at Hemet, leading turkey egg producing center in Riverside county.

Burr Van Housen, poultryman, marketed that number of hatching eggs last year out of the 1,500,000 sold from the county. The county production was more than half that of the total southern California turkey egg output for 1936. In the state last year approximately 7,000,000 hatching eggs were marketed for the most part to other states.

Mr. Van Housen, who is one of the pioneer commercial turkey egg marketers of Riverside county, started operations in 1924. In 1926 his flocks produced 8000 hatching eggs and in 1930 the number increased to 30,000.

According to N. L. McFarlane, Riverside county assistant farm agent, southern California turkey ranchers entering the hatching egg market have a natural advantage over those of other states, with the exception of southern Texas, Oklahoma and Kentucky. Hens in this part of California begin laying two to three weeks earlier than do those of most other regions.

100th Anniversary Marked by Capital Of British Guiana

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, March 2 (CP)—Church bells heralded dawn yesterday as Georgetown began celebrating its 100th anniversary. Festivities are scheduled to last all this week.

Special services were held in all Georgetown churches Sunday. A Thanksgiving service in the Anglican Cathedral was attended by the Governor, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Mayor and city councillors, and units of the defense forces of British Guiana.

The balance of the week will be given over to racing, fireworks displays, parades of school children, and civic balls. The city is bedecked with bunting to mark the anniversary.

Georgetown was founded March 1, 1837, seven years after the counties of Essequibo, Berbice and Demerara were joined to form the colony of British Guiana.

Alleged Black Legion Men Convicted of Conspiracy

DETROIT, March 3 (AP)—Recorder's Judge John V. Brennan, yesterday convicted nine of 16 men, alleged to be Black Legion members, on charges of conspiring to kill Arthur L. Kingsley, newspaper publisher of suburban Highland Park. Convicted were N. Ray Markland, former mayor of Highland Park; Arthur F. Lupp Sr., named by investigators as commander of the secret society in Michigan; Alvis Clark, Willard Foster, Matthias Gunn, Roy Hepner, Frank Howard, Hubert James and Rudyard K. Wellman.

Judge Brennan conducted the trial, which lasted a month, without a jury. The prosecution charged the men plotted to shoot Mr. Kingsley in 1933 because of his political opposition to Markland.

Judge Brennan acquitted Leslie J. Black, John Godwin, Rowland Hasselback, William Keller, Albert Schneider, Frank Rice and Walter Pierce, a suspended police sergeant of Pontiac, Mich.

Women Gridironers Grill Notables

© Harris & Ewing

Ruth Van Deman, Vice-President, Women's National Press Club — **Mrs. Roosevelt** — **Mary Hornaday**, President, Women's National Press Club

The Women's National Press Club had their annual dinner in Washington recently, and, as their brothers in the newspaper game do, they had their own show and showed the Gridiron Club some new turns in the way to lampoon notables of the state and nation.

Austrian Trend Declared Moving Closer to Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 2—There are certain developments which appear unfavorable for the Royalist movement in Austria. One is the stand which the Italian Government is reported to be taking against the Hapsburg restoration. Another is the news from Belgrade and Bucharest that Yugoslavia and Roumania are being supported by France in their opposition to the Hapsburgs.

There are indications that Italy, in return for compensation elsewhere, no longer gives so much prominence as before to her role of protecting Vienna from Berlin.

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg meanwhile has postponed his projected visit to Rome, since Premier Mussolini, it is thought, refuses to be played off against Baron Constantin von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister.

The Austrian press has decidedly soft-pedaled the anti-German crusade which started when Baron von Neurath was here. A very pro-German, almost anti-Austrian film, made in Germany, is now being shown in Vienna movies, in spite of much opposition from Austrian patriots. None of the Austrian National Socialists also, who so vociferously participated in the demonstration for Baron von Neurath recently, are being banished.

Chancellor Schuschnigg yesterday refused to take part in what turned out to be a somewhat anti-German meeting even though he had been widely advertised as the chief speaker.

Buenos Aires Parley Really Did Things, Ambassador Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The difference between the Buenos Aires conference and other conferences, as defined by Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, ambassador from Mexico to the United States and head of the Mexican delegation to the conference, was that previous assemblies did not arrive at practical results.

At Buenos Aires, he said, important agreements were arrived at because all of the delegates were motivated by an eagerness to discuss the collective interests of all of the American nations.

The spirit of frank co-operation which existed made it possible to further the peace and understanding of the continental nations. "I believe," the Ambassador said, "there have been few assemblies which have had so forceful an exchange of thought and ideas as that which was attained at Buenos Aires."

Of the more than 60 pacts and resolutions adopted, Dr. Castillo Najera defined three as the most important. There were the agreement to co-ordinate existing treaties, proposed by the United States; the declaration of continental solidarity supported by the Central American nations, and the non-intervention pact which was formulated by the Mexican delegation.

Poles Train Jewish Colonizers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Every year as a part of the active expression of Zionism over 15,000 young Jewish laborers leave Poland to seek a new life in Palestine.

In early days the Polish Jews, who now provide over half the number of the labor quota, were faced with a peculiar difficulty. The British mandatory authorities grant permits only to laborers who have had at least one year's training in agriculture or in a recognized industry or trade, whereas the Jewish population of Poland has never been engaged in agriculture and only rarely in industry.

The Jewish authorities here, therefore, decided to start a series of self-supporting camps in which the necessary training could be received. The eagerness with which the young people, when given the chance, have turned from small trade to the very different occupation of industry and especially agriculture has already more than justified the outlay.

From a small beginning the number of "Halucim" (Pioneer) camps, as they are called, has now reached 40. Some are in industrial centers, others near the small country towns, and many more are scattered far away among the forests and marshes of the remote countryside.

The first camp visited, devoted mainly to the teaching of agriculture, was situated at Golochow on the outskirts of Warsaw. The buildings consisted of an oblong two-storied dwelling-house, painted a cheerful blue and standing in a small garden, a laundry, carpenter's shop, etc. The trams were within earshot, but in front of the house agricultural land stretched away unbroken to a forest in the distance. Round the door were some of the 160 inmates, young men and girls between the ages of 18 and 26.

Government is entirely in the hands of a general committee of nine and of an executive committee elected every six months. Members of the general committee, who may be either men or women, each take charge of a department. Discipline is said to be rigid, but disciplinary action is rarely needed.

Cultural instruction connected mainly with Zionism and playing an important role in the eyes of the Jewish authorities, occupies two hours in the evening. Sometimes teachers come in, but more often, in accordance with the communal idea, one of the inmates with special knowledge teaches the others.

Conditions at the camp at Zelonka, situated some distance from Warsaw, were similar to those at Golochow, but even simpler. Here too, not only linen but even clothes were put in the common chest.

As opposed to the first camp which was run by the powerful Zionist-Socialist section of the Jewish community, this one was in the hands of the "Mizrahi," the much smaller "right" Zionist party which has a strong religious background. There was perhaps less interest in the movement from a purely Zionist point of view, but one of the workers when talking of permits strongly resented the suggestion that he might have emigrated to some land other than Palestine.

In the case of these two camps the capital was largely provided from private sources.

'FPA' Severs Relations With Herald Tribune

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—For the first time in 33 years "F. P. A." had no daily column to write today.

The famous humorist, Franklin Pierce Adams, better known by his initials than by his name, announced he had severed relations with the New York Herald Tribune, in which he had conducted "The Conning Tower"—a droll commentary on news, life and the passing show of New York—since 1931.

"It was an amicable parting—in most quarters," Mr. Adams said, with a chuckle. "They just wanted me to work for less money, whereas I wanted to work for more."

Government publication of salary figures showed Mr. Adams received $20,873 in 1934 and $21,852 in 1935.

He began his career as a columnist on the New York Evening Mail in 1904. He joined the New York Tribune in 1914 and changed the name of his column from "Always in Good Humor" to "The Conning Tower." For nine years, beginning in 1922, his column appeared in the old New York World.

Resolution on Child Labor Scrapped in N. Y. Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3—The resolution to ratify the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution was seen here today as ready to be "thrown out of the window," following the action of the Assembly Judiciary Committee late yesterday in reporting it out without recommendation for favorable action.

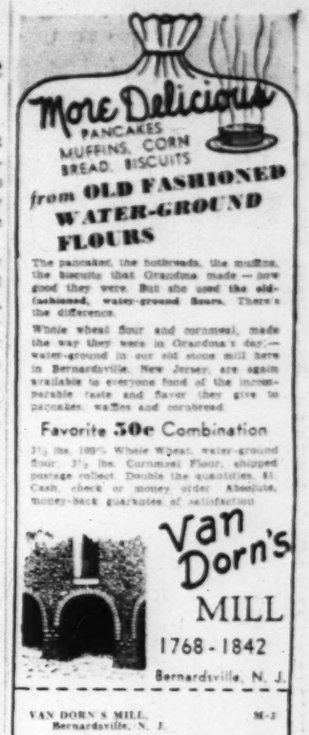
No record was taken of the vote in the committee, but it was said in authoritative quarters here that three Republican members were against reporting the resolution, which bears the name of Senator Philip M. Kleinfeld (D) of New York City. Even backers of the resolution admitted today they expected its defeat.

Indications now are that the resolution, which has already passed the Democratic-controlled Senate, will not come up for action by the Assembly until next Monday or possibly Tuesday. It will need 76 votes for passage, and here, too, there is seen today what appeared to be an insurmountable hurdle, since with the passing of Assemblyman Richard B. Smith of Onondaga last week, the Republicans were deprived of their constitutional majority and were placed in a position where they could not pass any bill without Democratic cooperation. This stopped the wheels of legislation here at what was described as "dead center." Governor Lehman has called a special election for April 1 to fill the vacant seat, and meanwhile Irwin Steingut, Democratic floor leader, has offered to "lend" the necessary votes by his party to enable the Assembly to pass the bills.

The contest over the child labor amendment resolution was viewed by observers here as unprecedented, since it revealed Democratic members unresponsive to an appeal by the President, Governor Lehman and their own party leaders, including James A. Farley, Democratic national and state chairman; James J. Dooling, leader of Tammany Hall, and Frank V. Kelly, Kings county leader, that they vote for the amendment.

Opposed to these urgings, Democratic members have been receiving thousands of letters and telegrams that they oppose ratification, with the result that Mr. Steingut appears powerless to enforce obedience to orders from higher up.

In view of what was regarded as almost certain defeat of the amendment, friends of ratification are favoring a referendum on the resolution and urging that it be held at once—before the Legislature adjourns. In support of this, they are quoting statewide polls taken by fact-finding bodies, which have placed the majority of the voters of New York State in the column for ratification, thus supporting Governor Lehman's declaration that the people were for it.



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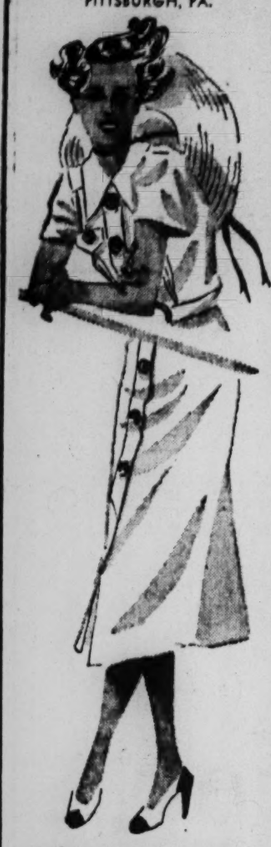

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Steel: Key to Prosperity; Production Near 1929 Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—The dramatic reconciliation between the leading corporation of the American steel industry and organized labor, the apparent avoidance of what might have been bitter and protracted strike warfare this spring, the resulting prospect of a powerful upsurge in production on top of the present highest level in history except for four months in 1929, all combine to produce this conclusion in the control rooms of American industry and finance here today:

That steel is the key industry, the very underpinning of the American economic structure; and that the supplanting of force by reasonable bargaining is therefore bound to be of immeasurable value, both directly and indirectly, in adjusting American industry to the coming era of emphasis on purchasing power through bargaining, and in the relieving of social pressures by negotiation.

Steel normally accounts for 10 per cent of the entire value of American manufacturing.

Steel exceeds all other manufacturing fields in the value of products.

Covers Wide Area

Steel directly embraces not only blas furnaces, rolling mills and steel works, but forgings, structural iron work, wire, tinware, pipe, plumbing supplies, stoves and furnaces, and scores of other enterprises. It reaches back in ore fields, railroads, freighters, and projects itself forward into finishing mills and the materials and tools of the consumer industries.

In most of its outstanding aspects the steel industry is back at "1929 levels." If continued through 1937, the current rate of operations would turn out more finished steel than in 1929. Hourly wage levels are above 1929. Average prices of finished steel have recovered to 1929 levels. Rated productive capacity of the industry, despite the abandonment of obsolete and obsolescent plants in recent years with millions of tons of capacity, is nearly 10 per cent higher than in 1929, and the industry is employing 15 per cent more workers.

In but one outstanding aspect is the present condition of the steel industry sharply different from that of 1929. Earnings are substantially lower.

The American steel industry was described a generation ago as always either "prince or pauper," and its fortunes in the last 10 years have again verified this description. Just as present-day conditions show many parallels to that of 1929, so they show equally sharp differences from the bottom of the depression in 1932.

Statistics on Recovery

For example, operations this week are estimated at 85.8 per cent of rated capacity. Five years ago, at the bottom of the depression, they were down below 20 per cent. Average hourly wages in the industry, which at the bottom of the depression in 1932 were at 47.3 cents per hour, were 73 cents per hour in December, 1936, the last period for which figures have been compiled. This is an increase of 54 per cent in five years, and it will become a 75 per cent increase after the new wage scales become effective.

Average prices of finished steel products dropped at the bottom of risen to 2.33 cents per pound, an increase of about 24 per cent.

And earnings, in 1932, except for a few extremely successful companies, were nil, being replaced with heavy deficits, whereas U. S. Steel, as typical of the industry, is now supposed in Wall Street to be earning at the rate of about $10 annually per share on the common stock, which would mean about $87,000,000 net for 1937 after normal income taxes but before preferred dividends.

The story of steel's recovery is, in exaggerated form, the story of the recovery of American industry. Steel men insist that the cyclical prince-or-pauper character of their industry is beyond their own control, since they operate on orders from other business. Steel is essentially a custom industry. Comparatively few inventories are carried; for the most part steel is rolled to order, not for stock.

Greater Fluctuations

In addition, steel production is in the category of capital goods industries, and, as economists have frequently pointed out, these respond to the business cycle with far greater fluctuations than the consumer industries. During the upswing of the cycle, industry rehabilitates and adds to its equipment, just as individuals do, and this makes for a rapid expanse in steel orders; while on the down trend of the business cycle this demand falls away almost to nothing, so that in hard times industries like steel have to depend almost entirely on that portion of their business, such as sheets for automobiles, tinplate for cans, and "miscellaneous" products, which belongs in the category of consumer goods.

As if to give some truth to both the Republican and the Democratic assertions regarding the exact point of recovery, the demand for steel reached its depression low in the summer of 1932, but did not really begin to turn up until the speculative boom of the second quarter of 1933. In 1933 and 1934 operating rates rose twice to a level of approximately 60 per cent, only to drop back again to nearly the depression low. The real recovery began late in 1934, and with one important set-back continued until May of last year, when operations reached the 70 per cent level. The backbone of the demand for steel was for automobile materials and miscellaneous" products.

The 70 per cent operating rate, which was reached just after the 1936 flood receded from the Pittsburgh mills, was not expected to last. A near-term decline to a 50 per cent rate was steadily predicted in the trade until the fall. But it did not materialize. Instead, the industry stayed on an unusually steady level or plateau around 70 per cent until last December, when it advanced to 80 per cent. Meantime the capital goods industries have revived sharply, and demand for industrial plant, for machine tools, for public construction, and for railroad equipment has been piled on top of the more steady consumer demand. The largest increase in demand during 1936 was for heavy steel, a sign of capital goods recovery.

Restoring Wage Cuts

As the demand for steel began to recover, the industry began voluntarily to reinstate the wage cuts which had been made during the depression. In old-fashioned economic theory, "real wages" (wage-purchasing-power) increase during the downswing of the business cycle, when the cost of living falls faster than wages; but, temporarily at least, cease to expand during the upswing, because the cost of living rises faster than wage cuts are reinstated. It has not been so this time in the steel industry. Wages have come back faster than living costs. In August, 1933, there was a general increase in steel wages of 16½ per cent. In the same month there was another increase in hourly rates, resulting from an NRA reduction in hours per week without corresponding reduction in weekly pay. In April, 1934, there was a further 10 per cent increase in hourly rates. Last fall still another 10 per cent increase was granted.

The general result, as already indicated, is that hourly wage rates in the industry have already increased well over 50 per cent, without counting the increase now pending, though there has been no such increase in the cost of living.

The steel industry has been traditionally open-shop, and strikes like that at Homestead in 1893 and the one led by William Z. Foster in 1919 have been notoriously unsuccessful. Up to Oct. 1, 1918, the industry the depression to a low of 1.877 cents per pound, from which they have operated on a basic 12-hour day. At that time the basic day was reduced to eight hours, but the 12-hour schedule was generally continued, overtime being paid for the last four hours. In August, 1923, the 12-hour shift was eliminated. During the next 10 years there developed in the industry a widespread organization of so-called company unions, chiefly on a plant rather than company basis.

C. I. O. Starts Union Drive

Last summer the Committee for Industrial Organization, having split from the American Federation of Labor, announced its intention of unionizing the steel industry, and launched its organizers into the steel country in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and the Gary district south of Chicago. Steel executives intimated their intention of continuing the open shop or "American plan." Meantime the political control of Pennsylvania, one-time Republican stronghold, had gone Democratic, with Gov. George H. Earle a presidential aspirant and Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy an official of the United Mine Workers.

Thus former hard-boiled methods of dealing with union organizers were made difficult, and the Lieutenant-Governor announced relief would be available to strikers. Some of the company union officials went over to the C. I. O. Others refused, but presented wage demands to their employers. A 10 per cent increase was granted just after the election. Now that the General Motors strike has been brought to truce, the C. I. O. has intimated that the steel industry is "next."

Leader in setting steel industry labor policy has been Benjamin Fairless, recently appointed president of Carnegie-Illinois Corporation, largest operating subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation. Bargaining ability of the steel companies in a show-down with the C. I. O. has been weakened both by the turn of political events and by the spectacular increase in operations; on the other hand the bargaining ability of the C. I. O. is weakened by the fact that a sit-down in a steel mill, with furnaces and hearths cold, would be very uncomfortable compared with a sit-down in an air-conditioned manufacturing plant.

Wage Comparisons

Average hourly earnings in the steel industry, compared with those of other industries, are given by the National Industrial Conference Board as follows, for December:

Steel	73 cents
All	63.5 "
Automobile	81.5 "
Rubber	76.1 "
Farm machinery	71.4 "
Electric equipment	68.3 "
Meat packing	66.1 "
Wool	56.5 "
Silk	50.2 "
Cotton textile	47.3 "

Price increases in steel began in 1933 and have fully recovered the losses since 1929, as in many other industries. Steel men, however, point out that steel prices are in a long-term down-trend, illustrated by the following figures:

	1923	1929	1933	Now
Average price of finished steel products (Iron Age)	2.856	2.317	1.877	2.33

Price Boost Rescinded

A substantial but abortive price rise was announced for the third quarter of 1934, amounting to as much as $10 per ton on some products. But consumers stocked up ahead, demand fell off sharply after June 30, and the increases had to be rescinded. In the fall of 1935 a general increase in semi-finished steel prices was announced for the first quarter of 1936, but was largely lost. With the 70 per cent plateau of operations reached in the second quarter of last year, however, the industry advanced its prices twice in four months, and another advance was made last fall in connection with the incerase in wages. During the summer the principal steel raw materials, pig iron and scrap steel rose almost 50 per cent, and further increases have occurred in the last two months. Thus the steel industry is virtually forced to advance its prices at present in order to protect its profit margin from the higher cost both of labor and of raw materials, and it is enabled to do so by the very heavy rate of demand.

Since the turn of the depression the steel industry has made heavy outlays for new equipment, totaling $140,000,000 in 1935, $216,000,000 in 1936, and an anticipated $290,000,000 for the current year. Despite the heavy outlays, however, the rated blast furnace and steel-making capacity to the industry declined during 1936.

According to the calculations of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the decline was due to the abandonment of old high-cost equipment. During 1936 Bessemer converters with a rated capacity of 870,000 tons were abandoned. This year, however, due to the scarcity and high price of scrap steel, some firms are reported using Bessemer to blow artificial scrap for their open hearths.

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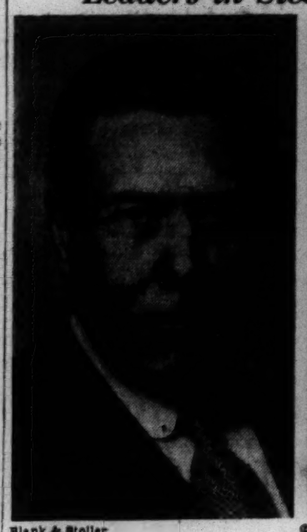
Leaders in Steel Compromise



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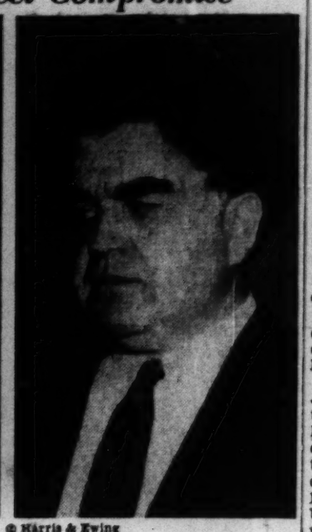
Chairman of the Board of U. S. Steel Corporation



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John L. Lewis
Head of the Committee for Industrial Organization

Conferences Between These Two Leaders of Capital and Labor Paved the Way for Agreement on Wages and Hours in the Steel Industry

The Recovery in Steel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 3

Essential figures picturing the scope and recovery of the steel industry are as follows:

	Now	Bottom of the depression	1929	Today compared with depression	Today compared with with 1929
Operating rate	85.8%	17	103	+400%	.....
Hourly wage rate	73c	47.3c	65.4c	+ 54%	+11.5%
Average price of finished steel (one pound)	2.33c	1.877c	2.317c	+ 24%	+ 1%
Rated ingot capacity (000)	69,244	.....	62,068	.....	+0.7%
No. of employees	485,236	396,239	419,534	+ 59%	+15%
Earnings, (U. S. Steel) (000)	$110,000*	$71,175 def	$197,599	.....	+56%

*Estimated for 1937 on basis of $10 per common share.

General Electric and Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

& Manufacturing Company, next in size in the industry to General Electric, also will open negotiations with the union this month, according to Mr. Carey, who said that conferences had been fixed for March 13 and 14.

Claiming a nucleus organization in every one of the General Electric plants, the union is now the recognized spokesman at the parent plant at Schenectady, N. Y., where 96 per cent of the employees voting approved the independent union at an election held under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board last December.

Company Union Dropped

Subsequently the long-established company union there was dissolved and the groundwork for the forthcoming talk with Mr. Swope was laid in January when the union filed a brief with the corporation for collective bargaining negotiations.

Mr. Swope confirmed the conference plan, stating that prior to the development in the Schenectady plant the united local had been a recognized bargaining agency in the company's Lynn, Mass., plant.

"The officers of the union have asked for a general conference with officers of the General Electric Company who are in charge of manufacturing and labor, which will be held March 15," he said.

The United Electrical and Radio Workers was suspended by the American Federation of Labor last year for organization tactics that did not accord with federation regulations, subsequently it became one of the initial forces in forming the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Announcement of the conference between General Electric and the union was hailed by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the Labor Board who conducted the election at the Schenectady plant.

"General Electric's decision to bargain on a national basis is no surprise," she said. "The company was a pioneer among large industrial establishments in adopting a new civilized attitude toward labor relations and in Schenectady set a landmark in industrial democracy."

Baltimore Machine Marks Test Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3—More and more are Baltimore public school teachers turning away from the old method of marking test papers by hand and with great expenditure of time and energy. They now let a specially-built machine do the essential drudgery.

The test to be given must be of the "objective" type, with a number of answers, including the correct one, listed for choice. The pupil underlines the one he believes to be correct, and the papers are sent to the school administration building. Here a duplicating machine goes through the pile at the rate of 40 a minute, stamping the correct answer in red ink on each paper.

When the papers are returned to the school, the teacher has merely to glance over the sheet and determine how many times the pupil's black mark and the machine's red mark differ. She then counts up the mistakes and determines the grade.

Labor Head Lauds Industrial Chief For Steel Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NE WYORK, March 3—The sight of one of labor's aggressive organizers bestowing the accolade of statesmanship upon the ruler of one of the country's foremost industrial corporations, which has been a synonym for the "open shop" policy in industry, was New York's share today in the epochal step taken in employer-employee relations at Pittsburgh yesterday.

The development came when John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, hailed the outcome of his year's drive to organize steel on an industrial union basis with a statement devoted to praise of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, whose subsidiary and largest single producer in the nation—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation—has for the first time in the history of this largest of all American business now signed on the dotted line to bargain on a large-scale basis with a trade union.

Industrial Statesmanship

"The settlement is a fine example of an intelligent approach to a great economic problem," Mr. Lewis told interviewers here. "It has been made possible by the far-seeing vision and industrial statesmanship of Mr. Myron C. Taylor.

"From time to time over a period of several months in New York and Washington, Mr. Taylor and I have engaged in conversations and negotiations. We were each conscious of the great weight of responsibility and the far-reaching consequences attached to our decisions.

"Labor, industry and the nation will be the beneficiaries."

The reference to the sequence of meetings between the two men was confirmed in Wall Street quarters here today, where they were credited with having been the premier factor in averting what had been everywhere apprehended as another major industrial controversy.

Mr. Taylor remained silent on the report of the conferences and all else concerned with the peace-making agreement, but it was amply authenticated in high financial circles that the way to moderation of steel's historic resistance to unionization had been paved through the mutual respect the two principals had come to feel for each other growing out of an accidental meeting late last fall.

Secret Conference

Complete secrecy had guarded the visits, making Mr. Lewis' disclosure that they had taken place a revelation of behind-the-scenes negotiations. The restraint with which he referred to them and the quiet tone in which he paid tribute to the steel head did not conceal the sense of triumph in the man who managed to break through the wall of this industry's dogged resistance to all "outside organizers."

Optimistic Reaction

The report of the Lewis-Taylor conversations came to a street buzzing with the optimistic effect of the agreement on steel stocks. And it was said in these quarters that the corporation executives opened their doors to collective bargaining negotiations with the Lewis union even while the General Motors strike was in progress.

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

however, the workers see the opportunity for a substantial wage increase.

Corporation officials today were inclined to minimize the importance of the agreement, declaring it to be "in line with our policy to recognize any person or organization duly authorized to represent our employees."

Mr. Murray, leader of the organizing group, pronounced the pact "an historic document," and asserted that it "paved the way for maintenance of peace in the industry."

Overshadowing the importance of the wage and hour features of the agreement, according to the labor view, is the effect of the pact on the campaign for unionization. The company's action in signing the agreement was viewed not only as opening the door wide for the first time in the steel industry's record to recognition of an "outside union" as spokesman for workers, but as showing the company union the way out of the very plants which gave it paternity.

Mr. Murray was frank to say he saw the recognition as a step "definitely marking the end of company unions."

Steel Denies Surrender

This view, however, was not fully subscribed to by persons close to executives in steel. It was declared that, while the accord "made history," there was nothing in it to indicate that United States Steel and its subsidiaries were prepared to disown their own workers' organization, or that the negotiations with the Lewis union was a complete surrender of the citadel of non-unionism to the principle of collective bargaining through outside spokesmen for labor.

When asked specifically whether the formal recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America as a bargaining agency meant it could represent its members "over the head" of the company union, the reply was negative. It was added, however, that the Amalgamated could speak and negotiate for them "apart from the company union."

This was interpreted to mean that the United States Steel system would stand by the company union.

Independents Remain

While Mr. Lewis has made what was admitted everywhere as "most substantial" progress in the automotive and steel industries, and in the latter has succeeded in lining up the biggest iron masters in the country, there still remain to be brought around in the latter field the two biggest independents — Bethlehem and Republic. Both companies were among the 15 independents who have hastened to announce the establishment of wage and hour concessions similar to those reached in the Carnegie-Illinois pact with the Amalgamated, without reference, however, to union terms.

Reports here today were to the effect that one of the largest Pittsburgh independents was now prepared to sign an agreement with the Lewis-sponsored union along the identical lines of yesterday's historic settlement.

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C. I. O. to Tackle Textiles Next; Union Responsibility Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization, riding the crest of a new tide in American industrial relations, have singled out the textile industry for the next step in their drive to spread labor unionism through the great mass production industries of the country, it was learned here today. They have allocated $200,000 for the drive and have already virtually taken over control of existing unions in the industry.

This information broke on a Washington today which is still trying to grasp the full implications of the history-making actions of the great steel industry during the past two days. Believing that the way is now clear for the realization of labor's long sought objective—full recognition of the rights of collective bargaining — government officials and labor observers alike began to ask whether the time has not arrived when serious thought should be given to labor's responsibilities as well as labor's rights.

According to dispatches from Pittsburgh, steel industry spokesmen are attempting to minimize the significance of the 40-hour week, higher wages and the opening of collective bargaining with representatives of the C. I. O.-dominated steel union.

Gains for Unionism

But here in Washington the salient fact in everyone's mind is that the citadel of anti-unionism in American industry has been breached by Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. without the expected resort to strikes. The victory for Mr. Lewis is by no means complete. Higher wages and shorter hours were granted voluntarily by the industry. Union recognition is not complete. And unquestionably credit for the amazing developments in the steel industry are due as much to the willingness of Myron Taylor and his steel executive colleagues to apply new and progressive principles to labor relations as to the sheer power of Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O.

However, Mr. Lewis is the beneficiary. The fact cannot be ignored that within a period of weeks he has opened wide both the automobile and steel industries to union organization and collective bargaining for the first time. Steel has always been the citadel of anti-unionism. The change in its policy is revolutionary and the implications startling to Washington.

Even among high administration labor officials whose sympathies have been on labor's side and who welcome the latest developments without qualification, sobering considerations were expressed here today.

Rights and Responsibilities

One responsible administration labor expert said:

"In every other industrial nation in the world where the problem of labor relations has been solved it has been solved on a basis of rights for labor accompanied by responsibilities and restraints. Where collective bargaining has been guaranteed by law, the liberty to strike has been limited or denied. Up until now the great problem in America was to gain recognition of the right of collective bargaining. It would appear that that right is now on the verge of general recognition. In the process the C. I. O. is acquiring a degree of power unprecedented in American labor history. Are we not rapidly approaching the time when the other end of the problem should be considered very seriously?"

The first public statement of an important official was a declaration by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that the Carnegie-Illinois contract with the C. I. O. union was "the most important victory in recent years for the principle of collective bargaining in this country."

Green Applauds 40-Hour Week

At the rival American Federation of Labor headquarters its president, William Green, who recently viewed the General Motors strike settlement as a defeat for labor, applauded the 40-hour week announcement of the steel operators, but added:

"As I understand the situation now the steel companies announced the 40-hour week. They just gave it. As for the Carnegie-Illinois contract, there's a lot to be said about it. Of course it isn't entirely pleasing to me.

"We always like to see the steel workers win their struggle to be the sole collective bargaining agency."

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Bridge Company Discloses Long Antipathy to Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—The story of a rigid and undeviating anti-union policy on the part of the American Bridge Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel, was unfolded before a Senate committee today.

Not only the American Bridge Company but its principal business competitors, followed the 36-year policy of the National Erectors Association in their opposition to collective bargaining with outside unions, the evidence showed. The industrial strife and bloodshed that followed in the erection of the great Pulaski Skyway in 1931 in New Jersey, was spread on the record in striking contrasts to the new attitude adopted by Carnegie Republic Corporation, another subsidiary of United States Steel, in just agreeing to bargain with the aggressive C. I. O.

No sharper contrast between the old order and the new could have been devised than the evidence given today by Carter S. Garner of Pittsburgh, general manager of the American Bridge Company. He was one of the founders of the anti-union National Erectors Association in 1906, and he followed his traditional policies on the Pulaski Skyway, he testified, when he refused even to consider negotiations with the union in 1932, although the prevailing steel wage in New Jersey at that time was $2 an hour, while the company's wage scale was $1.75. When the State Highway Commission sought to bring the two sides together, the American Bridge Company wired back that "There was nothing to arbitrate."

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin brought out that Mr. Garner's company had agreed upon a united front against labor with its two principal competitors, the McClintic Marshall Company and the Phoenix Bridge Company.

"How do you reconcile the policy of collective action by the principal steel companies with your refusal to recognize the right of collective action by employees?" asked Senator La Follette.

"They've had the right to collective action ever since I've been in business," retorted Mr. Garner.

"But the American Bridge Company didn't discuss differences in wage scale, and you've stated it would be a violation of a 36-year policy of your association to have discussed and negotiated this difference?"

"They could come to us as individuals," explained Mr. Garner. "We did not discuss matters with the unions for very good reasons."

Evidence showed that the bridge company had received aid from National Erectors Association in its uncompromising fight with the union.

The company pays dues to National Erectors on a tonnage basis, 3 cents a ton. Last year its dues were $6000. Mr. Garner said that he had been unable to get proper protection from the Jersey City police or the state constabulary.

Evidence showed that the company had donated $350 for an advertisement in a publication of the Associated of the Police Chiefs of New Jersey, whose chief officer was the police chief of Kearney, N. J., through which the bridge job passed.

Mr. Garner denied any connection, but added that "local societies always prey on us." The bridge company refused to give an additional $200 to the Patrolman's Benevolent Association, testimony educed. The purpose of such contributions was to get "good will," said Mr. Garner. He had practically been told at the start, he said, that he could not get police protection.

Social Security in Tangible Form

New Administration Building at Olympia, Washington

The Structure, With "Social Security" Graven in Stone Over the Entrance, Is Called the First in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Social Security, graven in stone over the entrance of its new building, becomes a part of the governmental activities of this State. Said to be the first Social Security building in the United States, it flanks the imposing capitol and balances the Hall of Justice on the opposite side.

The new structure is faced with the same stone as the other buildings, Wilteson sandstone from the Mt. Rainier area, a material which has much of the hardness and durability of granite. Architecturally, the building, while entirely different, blends into the group.

While the building is at present far too extensive for the needs of the state old-age pension administration, it is planned to meet future needs of those activities which the term "social security" implies. Administration of the public lands and the PWA headquarters will occupy part of its offices for the present.

The building was financed from the general fund of the State with the help of a federal grant under the PWA of $387,000.

Roumania Closes Universities To Curb Iron Guard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—In pursuance of his crusade against the Iron Guards and fascistic lawlessness, Prime Minister George Tatarescu has closed Roumania's universities.

One of the Government's first measures after reconstruction of the Cabinet a few days ago was to abolish all private students' hostelries and arrest four students accused of terrorist acts. The Iron Guardists answered by attacking the rector of Jassy University and causing a disturbance there.

Student Control Planned

As a consequence, the educational authorities gathered at Bucharest, and after long deliberations decided to close down university work until a complete and effective system for student control has been set up.

Besides these student disorders, instigated by adherents of the Iron Guards organization, another extreme fascistic anti-Semitic party, the "National Christians" carried out a program in the city of Bacau in connection with the municipal elections.

Many Excesses Overlooked

Several shops were reported demolished and a number of persons seriously injured. This party, whose official sign is the swastika and whose followers are ardent admirers of Reichsführer Hitler, has for many years been working side by side with the Iron Guards, led by Zelea Codreanu.

Green Applauds 40-Hour Week; C. I. O. Not Sole Agency, He Says

COSHOCTON, Ohio, March 3 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, hailed today as "definite social and economic progress" a 40-hour week and $5-a-day minimum wage in the steel industry.

The veteran labor leader, who split with John L. Lewis over the methods of organizing workers, declined comment on a contract between the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—an affiliate of Mr. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Green's prepared statement follows:

The 40-hour work week in steel, with the stipulation that time and one-half will be paid for overtime, represents definite social and economic progress.

It will be accepted with hearty approval by working men and women employees in all lines of industry.

It is significant that the inauguration of the 40-hour week with increases in wages for those employed in steel manufacturing plants was publicly announced by the officials of 13 steel companies simultaneously. The 40-hour work week in steel will enable the steel companies to comply with the standard requirements of the Walsh-Healey Act.

That will mean that Government's very large naval construction program, which was temporarily halted, can now go forward without interruption, and increase employment for thousands of workers in naval construction, and in shipbuilding yards.

Comment is reserved upon the meaning and value of the agreement entered into between the management of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company and the steel organizing committee.

One thing is clear: The agreement does not provide for the recognition of any union as the sole bargaining agency for the company's employees.

Colorado Plans to Borrow Funds to Continue Relief

DENVER, Colo., March 3 (AP)—Plans to borrow $500,000 to resume relief payments in Colorado were announced yesterday by the Governor a day after a shooting outbust at the Denver public welfare bureau. A Negro, denied relief, killed three workers, and critically wounded a fourth. Relief payments were suspended last month when funds became exhausted.

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Dr. Frank Hits Roosevelt Trend

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank, deposed president of the University of Wisconsin, last night called President Roosevelt a "leader drunk with power and determined to rule the roost or know the reason why."

Dr. Frank, addressing the Committee of One Hundred, said he spoke in "an utterly and completely non-partisan spirit" in criticizing the "viciousness of the current trend toward centralization of federal authority in the White House."

"In terms of direct benefits that concern individuals and groups who need benefit, the President has done a vast amount of good.

"But if he succeeds in establishing as complete personal control over the Supreme Court as he has over Congress, he may go down in history as the President who did more good and more harm in eight years than any other American President.

"The mandate of Nov. 3," Dr. Frank declared, "did not include the command from the American people to do what the President has done and is doing to the Supreme Court."

Nova Scotia Reports Farm-Trade Gains

HALIFAX, N. S., March 3 (CP)—Continued improvement in the industrial and agricultural conditions of Nova Scotia was reported in the Speech from the Throne yesterday as Lieut.-Gov. W. H. Covert opened the fourth session of the 40th General Assembly.

The year under review, it was stated, had been one of increased production of cultivated crops and coal mines were more active than for many years.

Steel Compromise Hailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 3—After nearly half a century of rebuffs, organized labor wins its entrance into the principal fortress of resistance to trade unionism through the bargaining conferences just initiated here between the United States Steel Corporation and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Not a single trade union up to today had a national agreement with the corporation since steel broke with unions prior to the famous Homestead strike of 1892.

This week's conferences are historic because steel has been violently anti-union since 1892, and because of tremendous size of the industry has been the bulwark of obstruction to extension of trade unions in manufacturing.

That steel will now be fully organized by John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. does not follow. Organized labor has simply walked in at the mill gate, has been recognized by the management, and a contract affecting the union's members has been signed. How far the C. I. O. will progress is unpredictable.

Obviously, the steel strike, long anticipated, will be dispensed with, if the terms of last night's agreement are satisfactory. It looks, in fact, as if the steel strike had already taken place in the automobile strike.

The situation in steel appears a duplicate of that in General Motors Corporation.

John L. Lewis has won a victory and gone down to defeat in steel, just as he did in automobiles. His triumph in steel looms greater because steel has been more hostile, more important and harder to fight.

But Mr. Lewis relinquishes for the present his claim in steel to sole bargaining rights for his union. He agrees to bargain only for such employees as the C. I. O. represents.

Mr. Lewis' insistence upon exclusive bargaining power covering all employees, whether or not members of his union, was the dominating issue in the automobile strike.

His demand sprang from the C. I. O. philosophy of the industrial union, which seeks to embrace all factory workers, skilled and unskilled alike. Had he won this prerogative in General Motors, Mr. Lewis would have instantly obtained his one big union.

Labor Precedents

But in labor conflicts, precedents count greatly, and one settlement builds up another. When he lost sole bargaining power in motors, he practically lost it also in steel.

As a smart labor leader he has not ventured to make what would probably be a second futile fight on an issue in which he did not have the support of the public and has taken a sensible shortcut in doing business with the corporation at once. If the C. I. O. should ultimately still want to strike, it can. Meantime settlement of the steel controversy may help Mr. Lewis in his negotiations with the coal operators.

On the other side U. S. Steel Corporation also learned something from the automobile strike, which doubtless makes it the readier to deal with the C. I. O.

Steel has known right along that strikers could close its mills, but until the automobile strike, it did not foresee that the sit-down strike could put a group of employees in possession of its properties.

With the political factors at Washington and in the states, besides the other influences, steel finds labor giving it a more powerful challenge than ever before.

The major steel company also seems to have made a wise decision in conceding now what it doubtless would have to do anyway at the end of a long strike—negotiate.

For its part, the C. I. O. sees that despite the favor of government and the occupancy of plants, no union can force a great corporation to grant an arbitrary demand, like that of sole bargaining power, when not based on equity in the public judgment.

Conciliation Triumphs

Apparently, therefore, both sides have foregone the clash of strike, each admitting the other's power, and so have reached by quiet conference the same stage which it took 40-odd days of strike, the tieup of the nation's greatest automobile producer, and the temporary loss of $175,000,000 worth of motor business to achieve.

Now that the C. I. O. has secured a national agreement from the steel corporation, it becomes a trade union with a recognized status in the company. Other unions, those of the American Federation of Labor, will ask for similar standing. The unions of the skilled will compete for members with the big union of both the skilled and unskilled.

What the C. I. O. union will develop into will depend upon its ability to get members. A. F. of L. men here say their C. I. O. rival will start in with a minority membership.

Evidently the C. I. O. will be opening the door for other unions to make national agreements.

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* * * * *

Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1936

(In accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department)

INSURANCE IN FORCE

Life:	
Ordinary	$10,896,871,470.00
Industrial	7,175,974,709.00
Group	3,238,129,605.00
Total	$21,310,975,784.00
Accident and Health	
Weekly Indemnity	$17,238,719.00
Policies:	
Life (Including 1,808,476 Group Certificates)	42,990,980
Accident and Health (Including 979,343 Group Certificates)	1,206,808

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets	$4,494,701,772.24
Liabilities:	
Statutory Policy Reserves	3,920,990,791.00
Dividends payable to policyholders in 1937	101,581,144.00
Other Liabilities	145,705,169.55
Contingency Reserve	48,000,000.00
Total Liabilities	$4,216,277,104.55
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	$278,424,667.69

BUSINESS IN 1936 (YEAR'S FIGURES)

New Life Insurance issued:	
Ordinary	$1,114,803,062.00
Industrial	1,009,049,516.00
Group	142,020,543.00
Total	$2,265,873,121.00
Also Revived and Increased	$709,108,639.00
Payments to Beneficiaries and Policyholders:	
Death Benefits	$164,916,631.02
Other Payments to Policyholders	$346,227,175.39
Total Payments	$511,143,806.41

BUSINESS IN 1936 (DAILY AVERAGES)

Life policies issued and revived per day	17,284
Number of claims paid per day	2,344
Life insurance issued, revived and increased per day	$9,818,422.00
Payments to beneficiaries and policyholders and addition to reserve per day	$2,450,501.00
Increase in assets per day	$857,753.00

The Metropolitan is a mutual organization. Its assets are held for the benefit of its policyholders, and any divisible surplus is returned to its policyholders in the form of dividends.

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Approximately one-fifth of the people of the United States and Canada are now insured in the Metropolitan, many having two or more policies.

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MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

British Navy's 1937 Program Comprises 80 Modern Warships

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—The British Navy announced to Parliament today its share of Britain's huge rearmament program for 1937 would cost £105,065,000 ($525,325,000) and include construction of 80 warships.

At the top of the list detailed by Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, were placed three additional battleships of the type of the King George V and the Prince of Wales, now building, with a displacement of 35,000 tons and carrying 14-inch guns.

Sir Samuel told the House of Commons the stepped-up naval and naval air programs would add 11,000 officers and men to bring the total naval personnel to 112,000.

Two aircraft carriers, five cruisers of the "standard" 8000-ton class, two cruisers of about 5300 tons, 16 destroyers, 7 patrol type submarines and 45 smaller vessels of all types, the First Lord announced, would swell Britain's mighty armada.

Only $135,000,000 of the cost will be borne by Britain's new $2,000,000,000 defense loan, Sir Samuel declared, forcing the nation's taxpayers to dip into their pockets for the additional $390,325,000.

The 1937 new program of construction, he said, was an increase of $118,000,000 over the 1936 figures, of which $45,000,000 would be spent for maintenance and for modernization of capital ships already in service.

The increase in man power, Sir Samuel told Parliament, was made necessary by the increased program of new construction for 1936 and 1937, including expansion of the fleet and the fleet airforce.

Great Britain, he said, would continue to observe the qualitative limitations of the London Naval Treaty.

Treaty Limit Off

"As the Washington and London 1930 naval treaties expired Dec. 31, 1936," Sir Samuel said, "there is no longer any quantitative limitation on naval construction in any category of warships.

"But, pending ratification of the London Naval Treaty of 1936, the qualitative limitations contained therein are being observed in the construction of ships now laid down or projected."

The naval appropriation estimates, as announced to the House by the First Lord, will be made an integral part of Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain's budget to be announced in April.

The Washington Treaty of 1922 and the London Treaty of 1930 limited naval strength of the great powers "quantitatively" by restricting the number of capital ships and the amount of tonnage of aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

The three-power London Naval Treaty of March 25, 1936, under which Britain has launched its new program, limited "qualitatively" only the tonnage and armament of individual ships in each given class.

Definitions

Capital ships were defined as surface vessels of war other than aircraft carriers mounting guns exceeding eight inches in caliber. It limited new capital ships to between 17,500 and 35,000 tons, and their main armament to guns of less than 10 inches in caliber, with no guns to exceed 14 inches.

Aircraft carriers, whether fitted with a flight deck or not, were forbidden to exceed 23,000 tons, carry guns exceeding 6.1 inches, or more than 10 guns exceeding 5.25 inches.

All other light surface vessels, such as cruisers and destroyers, not to exceed 8000 tons or to carry guns exceeding 6.1 inches, although an "escalator" clause raised the limit to 10,000 tons.

Submarines were restricted to 10,000 tons and 5.1-inch guns.

Golden Gate Bridge Cuts Ferry Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif., March 3—The first beneficial effects of the Golden Gate Bridge now under construction were felt in the Redwood Empire with the reduction of automobile ferry fares from Sausalito to San Francisco.

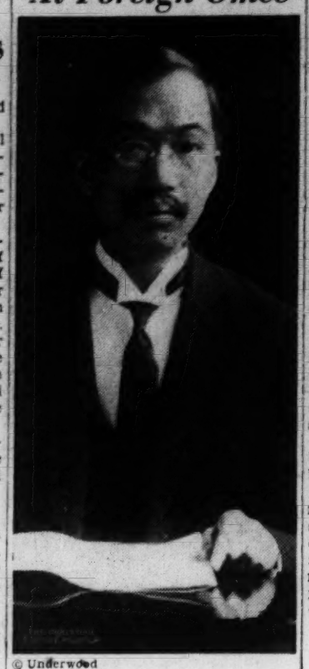
A 50-cent flat rate for an automobile, driver and four passengers was established by the California Railroad Commission in line with the same rate now charged on the Oakland-San Francisco Bridge and presumably sets a maximum fee for the new Golden Gate Bridge toll when it is opened on May 27.

The former ferry fare from Sausalito connecting the Redwood Empire with San Francisco was 60 cents for automobiles and an additional 15 cents each for driver and all passengers. With the new rate in effect it will be cheaper to take the car across than to leave it in Sausalito, drivers state. Monthly commutation books are being offered at $17.50 to accommodate the hundreds of Marin County residents whose business takes them daily to San Francisco.

"These new fares resulted from informal conferences and negotiations between the company officials and the commission staff after the commission had made a survey into the company's rates," Wallace Ware, chairman of the state railroad commission, stated today.

A formal investigation into fares and operating expenses on ferry lines on San Francisco bay has been instituted by the commission. A public hearing is planned to see if public convenience demands a continuance of auto ferry services after the bridge is opened, and if so what charges should be allowed the ferry companies to meet the bridge competition, Mr. Ware said.

At Foreign Office



© Underwood

Wang Chung-hui
Gets Important Nanking Office

Nanking Selects Former Premier Foreign Minister

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 3—With the appointment by the Central Political Council at Nanking of former Premier Wang Chung-hui to succeed Gen. Chang Chun as Foreign Minister, China takes another step in its effort to effect a liquidation of its opposition and to attain a greater degree of national unity.

No more delicate problem has confronted unifying elements of the National Government than that of how gradually to complete the liquidation of the "Sian crisis," bind the Northwest closer to Nanking, as was done some months ago with the equally rebellious Southwest, and still to prevent Japan from developing serious alarm over the idea of Chinese communism as an active factor in national affairs.

The only answer to this problem, so far as has been discernable from the relatively neutral ground of Shanghai, has been a considered policy of procrastination on announcing anything very definite as to what might be done with the Chinese communists.

"Reds Eager to Join

It seems an accepted enough fact that these communists are communists only in name now, and hardly that—so eager are they to join with Nanking on any sort of terms compatible with their widely-advertised aims. Awkwardly for Nanking, these aims have particularly stressed "war with Japan" so the Japanese have valid ground for two big objections to a Nanking-communist entente—that the communists are part of the allegedly greatest destructive force in the world, and that they want hostilities with a nation declaring itself China's good neighbor.

Chinese themselves are very much divided. On the one hand they have fired up at the combined Northwest armies' fight-Japan slogans, feeling sympathy with most of what has been said in that connection both by the communists who have demanded war as the inevitably logical result of Japanese aggression, and by the former Manchuria officers who have never ceased to clamor for action to ragain their lost territories to the north.

Industry Seeks Peace

At the same time the ruling classes of China whether politicians, bankers, landed gentry or others in control of or close liaison with the National Government are by no means in sympathy either with war (which they fear would ruin the country) or with "elevation of the masses" which from their own viewpoint would ruin it no less effectually.

The ex-communists have scuttled their economic program most definitely, and as realization of that fact has gradually penetrated the official and capitalist minds it has had undoubted effect in softening the desire for unremitting struggle, just as the new program of tolerance toward missionaries has given the foreign religious representatives some new ideas on the Reds.

There is also the fact that over years of civil warfare the Government has been successful only in making the communists shift their bases, not in destroying them, though shortage of supplies has been a great problem to the Reds at various times and only their captures of supplies from Government troops sent to fight them have saved the day at times.

Political Differences

Certainly so far as internal Chinese policies are concerned it is high time for a general hand-shaking all around, in the opinion of many who feel that outstanding differences are purely political and not of an economic description.

But Japan has long pressed for active collaboration with Nanking in a harrying of the Reds. This hardly squares with a Nanking-Red peace treaty, although at the time the Sian affair was being negotiated there was enough internal Japanese political trouble boiling at Tokyo to divert attention from Chinese affairs except as they had reference to the record of the Hirota Cabinet.

Nanking has already gone a good way along the road of defying Japan to keep out of Chinese affairs henceforth, certainly. But Nanking has no desire to assume any deliberately provocative attitude with reference to the communists or anything else. Therefore the probabilities point to considerable caution in announcements of Nanking assimilation of the communist forces, whatever may happen behind the scenes.

Britain Bases Peace Policy On League Covenant, Eden Says

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—Britain, bolstered by a huge arms program, will stand fast against Germany's pressing demands for colonies until Reichsführer Hitler signs a security agreement, the Government disclosed today.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in his first statement since German Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop advanced German colonial claims, listed in Commons these major points of British foreign policy:

1. She will renew her long and thus far barren efforts to get Germany into a western European security pact.
2. She is not now considering any plan to surrender to the Reich any of Germany's war-lost colonies.
3. Her foreign policy remains based firmly on the League of Nations Covenant.

The Foreign Secretary's speech reflected an unusual air of confidence and members cheered when in concluding, Mr. Eden asserted that rearmament is "a means to an end; not the end in itself. Through this route, which none of us wish to take, we shall reach the goal we all desire to attain.

"The policy the Government now is pursuing is the greatest contribution in their power to the preservation of world peace.

"If there came an opportunity to reach an agreement on limitation of armaments, that would be an opportunity which must not be missed."

Of the neutrality policy toward Spain, he declared:

"After many anxious months this policy is beginning to bear fruit. We intend to persist in it."

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal, asked whether Britain, acting under League obligation, would aid Czechoslovakia should "Germany or any other state make an aggressive attack" upon Prague.

Mr. Eden replied that this depended upon "whether that attack will ever be made." There was no further answer, but the Foreign Secretary had remarked earlier that the Government would not endorse a policy of universal military commitments.

Reich and Roman Catholics

BERLIN, March 3 (AP) — The Roman Catholic Church will denounce its concordat with Adolf Hitler's Government, it was asserted today in church circles, if the National Socialist regime carries out its threat to expropriate church lands for resettlement.

The office of Dr. Hanns Kerrl, Minister for Church Affairs, meanwhile remained silent with regard to more complete details of the resettlement plan, except to say it was "nothing new."

The National Socialist-Roman Catholic concordat, signed July 21, 1933, under which Roman Catholic leaders have sought to enforce spiritual training of youth, defined spheres of church authority, relegating youth training in civic concepts to the state.

Protestant circles were cautious in commenting on Dr. Kerrl's suggestion that "compulsory measures" might be necessary unless church lands were surrendered voluntarily for small settlers.

Lutheran circles, aside from speculation as to the course of the resettlement scheme disclosed Saturday by Dr. Kerrl, expressed mystification over the reported death last week of Dr. Friedrich Weissler, chief of the administrative bureau of the Confessional Synod's provisional church government, in a concentration camp at Oranienburg.

Dr. Weissler, a baptized Jew, was arrested last October. His friends said that he had showed no indication of excessive mental depression and apparently was in good health.

No one suggested that the death was not suicide. But a sensation was caused last Sunday when the Rev. Martin Niemoeller, prominent leader of the Evangelical Confessional Church, made a pulpit reference to the case.

Dr. Weissler's father, a noted professor of criminal law at Halle University, committed suicide years before in grief over Germany's signing of the Versailles Treaty.

Issues Before America

(Continued from Page 1)

been expected. If large additional expenditures are required, the $790,000,000 appropriated by Congress in January may not be sufficient, to carry through to the end of the fiscal year as had been planned.

New emergencies like this have arisen more than once to keep the Federal Government from "quitting this businesss of relief" as fast as President Roosevelt would like. The Government is still taking care of approximately 250,000 families in last summer's drought area. They will have to be carried until new crops mature next summer.

In dealing with the relief problem, the President is continually torn between two schools of thought. One, represented especially by business and financial groups, would like to see the budget balanced before anything else. If necessary, they say, put the unemployed on a dole which is cheaper than work relief.

The other school of thought considers first the welfare of those persons who have been thrown out of work through no fault of their own. Such people, they contend, are entitled to a subsistence standard of living and a dignified status in their community, no matter what the cost.

Middle Course for President

This second viewpoint is represented by the American Association of Social Workers which recently met here and complained about the present "chaotic" relief situation. Declaring that states have had a difficult time meeting the additional relief burden thrust on them a year and a half ago when the Federal Government dropped all responsibility for "unemployables," they asked for a direct relief appropriation to underpin the present federal program.

The President, meanwhile, is taking a middle course between those who are crying for a balanced budget and those who are urging more adequate relief. He is paring down the federal rolls gradually in the hope of balancing the budget by 1939.

There is little likelihood that the Administration will resort to direct relief as a means of balancing the budget. Mr. Hopkins has convinced the President that work relief presents a distinct advantage over the old "grocery basket method" of giving aid. The only direct relief now being administered by the Federal Government is in the drought areas and in the distribution of surplus farm products through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Although several relief set-ups have been tried since the advent of the Roosevelt Administration, including CWA, FERA and WPA, it now appears that the latter is here to stay.

The return of a large share of the relief burden to the states has resulted in a rather haphazard relief picture for the nation as a whole, notwithstanding the fact that American cities are spending about eight times the amount of money for relief of all kinds that they were in 1929. The lack of a national standard has brought a variation of policy from state to state and from county to county.

When President Roosevelt announced the establishment of the federal works program, he said that the Federal Government would care for all "employables." As it developed there have been a considerable number of "employables" who were not absorbed. In some cases these families have been denied local relief on the ground that they were a "federal responsibility," while in others they are being carried on an emergency basis in the hope that the Federal Government will pick them eventually.

During the past year relief has been augmented to some extent by payments made under new social security laws. Records of the Social Security Board show that approximately 1,478,400 individuals are now being aided by public assistance plans established in accordance with standards laid down by the federal law. These include more than 1,132,000 aged, 813,900 dependent children and 31,700 blind in 42 states.

According to the social workers' survey, these allowances in most instances are still, "pitifully inadequate," though official records show a slow but definite rise in the average monthly benefits. The average amount paid to aged individuals under 11 approved plans increased from $15.18 in February of last year to $18.70 in January of this year. Continued expansion of the assistance program is expected as time goes on, but as yet it has made no great dent in the general relief problem.

Lack of Standard Rules

Evidence of the present wide variety of relief was recently brought out, too, by the Council of State Governments, which was especially concerned by the lack of a uniform method of dealing with transients since the federal program was abandoned. Transients were said to be flocking to localities where the climate is most pleasant or where relief rules are most lenient, thus complicating the problem in those areas.

In connection with its persistent bulkiness, a phase of the relief problem concerning officials much at present is the large number of middle-aged and unskilled, inefficient workers on the rolls. Various studies have disclosed that there are now more jobs available in the country than there are people capable of taking them. Contractors have complained that there are not enough skilled workers on the relief rolls to take the jobs they have to offer.

Students of the problem agree that if the United States is not to have a large permanent army of unemployed dependent on the Government for support, facilities must be provided for retraining many persons who have either lost their skill or whose skills have become antiquated. More attention is expected to be given to this important problem as time goes on.

It is agreed that this effort to permanently reduce the size of the relief rolls must go hand in hand with temporary expedients which have held the center of the stage for the last six years.

Mr. Hopkins described relief the other day "as a big problem in numbers and dollars." It is intertwined in the broad economic field of national income, purchasing power and technological changes. It is not a burden that the nation will be able to shake in a day or even in a year.

Tokyo Spokesman

Wide World

Naotake Sato
New Foreign Minister Regarded as Conciliatory in Policies

Foreign Ministry In Tokyo Cabinet Assigned to Sato

TOKYO, March 3 (AP)—Premier Senjuro Hayashi today designated Naotake Sato, Ambassador to France, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in his recently formed Cabinet.

Mr. Sato brings to his post as Japanese Foreign Minister an intimate knowledge of Enropean conditions. For several years he represented his country at Geneva, and had the thankless task of trying to justify the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931-32.

Diplomatic Career

There was always some sympathy for the dapper diplomat as he voiced policies which many felt sure did not represent his own convictions. Toward the end of the Manchurian controversy a more aggressive champion of Japanese militarism took over the "yellow-man's burden" at Geneva.

Mr. Sato remained, but Yosuke Matsuoka became the spearhead, and finally led the Japanese delegation from the Assembly on that historic day, Feb. 24, 1933, when the League adopted its report condemning the Japanese invasion.

Service at Geneva

The new Japanese Foreign Minister thus represented a more moderate and conciliatory policy than many of his contemporaries during the Manchurian affair. He also is thoroughly grounded in League methods, having served on the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, and on the Committee on Arbitration and Security.

Sent to Paris as Ambassador in November, 1933, Mr. Sato had previously been accredited to Brussels.

British Program For Bigger Navy Matches America's

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Great Britain's $525,325,000 cost estimate for its 1938 naval program is almost the same as the American navy proposes to spend in the next fiscal year in carrying out its fleet development plans.

The annual navy supply bill as reported by the House Appropriations Committee carries a total of $526,555,428.

The actual American building program for the coming fiscal year beginning July 1, however, is much more modest than the 80 warships of various types on which Britain proposes to begin construction this year.

Aside from the two new battleships already authorized, the Navy Supply Bill provides only for 12 ships in new construction—eight destroyers and four submarines.

Most of the $130,000,000 set aside for actual construction in the measure will be devoted to carrying forward work on the two battleships and on three aircraft carriers, eleven cruisers, 48 destroyers, 16 submarines and a gunboat already building.

Latest available figures compare the present British and American fleets, including ships built, building and authorized, as follows:

	U. S.	G. Brit.
Capital ships	17	17
Aircraft carriers	6	7
Cruisers	40	69
Destroyers	245	221
Submarines	97	68
Total ships	405	382
Total tonnage	1,429,740	1,545,473

Great Britain's plan to build 80 new ships this year would give that nation a potential numerical superiority in vessels of almost 50, counting the 12 new ships that the United States plans to lay down after July 1.

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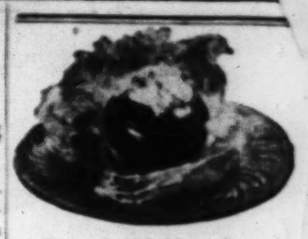

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Reasonable Attitude Is Urged By Sumners on Court Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

you, yourselves, decide what are the issues and what you think would be the answer. Here is the real issue: Are you, the American people, to meet your problems by having Congress pass the laws you want this spring or are you willing to wait perhaps ten years, perhaps forever?"

President Roosevelt meantime pushed his campaign plans, which involve both phases of the cycle: attack, and lull. His personal contribution to the aggressive phase resumes tomorrow night with his speech at the $100-a-plate Democratic victory dinner, but takes more direct shape in his fireside talk on March 9. Then comes a lull while the President goes to Warm Springs, Ga., a trip on which he will appear in several southern cities en route, perhaps to a small degree showing again his appeal to crowds. Then a month back in Washington, followed by a tarpon-fishing trip to the Texas coast in late April, sailing from New Orleans. This jaunt, too, will give opportunity for some public appearances, which always have an effect on Congressmen from the areas traversed.

Roosevelt's Bench Record

Today, too, the Washington Post—in a continuation of its intensive studies of the technical judicial aspects of the President's plan—reveals in a copyright story partly based on the researches of Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis of the Western District of Missouri, that, despite President Roosevelt's announced policy of appointing justices under 60 years of age to the federal bench, he has actually appointed more over 60 than any of his predecessors back to and including Theodore Roosevelt.

Sumner vs. Vandenberg

Mr. Sumner's speech in the House attracted much respectful attention, because of his legal standing.

"If ever there was a time which required that we keep our feet on the ground and our heads on our shoulders," he said, "it is now. As we look upon the problems of the moment and anticipate those we know are in process of development, we know they will challenge our best effort, as a united people.

"This court matter can be worked out, without hurt to the public interest, without leaving any scars, if unselfish patriotic motives guide our efforts. There is no inherent reason why this cannot be done if that co-operation and mutually respectful attitude of the Legislative branch, the Executive branch, and the Judicial branch of the Government for each other, and that regard for the nation's interest, which the country has a right to expect in this emergency, is shown."

Senator Vandenberg's speech tersely put his objections.

"No matter what its purpose, and no matter how nobly motivated, the effect would be to control the court with judges reflecting the Presidential point of view.

"This, in effect, is equivalent to Presidential control of constitutional interpretations in a court which must not be subordinated to any other branch of the Government if the essential checks and balances of the American system shall persist to guard our freedom. One day, by such process, our indispensable checks and balances would disintegrate entirely. That day ends liberty."

Then Senator Vandenberg promised "sympathetic consideration" to a constitutional amendment ending forever the check the Supreme Court now holds over constitutionality of acts of Congress, excepting only the Bill of Rights.

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Peruvian 'Forest' Has No Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—High in the Andes Mountains, not very far from the mining camp of Cerro de Pasco, along the Lima-Canta-Huanuco Road, the motorist comes across one of the unique sights of Peru—the "Rock Forest."

At a distance one sees a tremendous area, at least 100 square miles, covered seemingly with forestry, bisected here and there with what appear to be arterial highways. Nearer at hand, the "forest" turns out to be a conglomeration of rocks, grotesquely formed and incongruously scattered over a great area. It is appropriately designated the "Rock Forest."

In this "forest" there is a galaxy of figures—high church spires, antediluvian animals, voluminous mushrooms, many-storied tenements and spacious theaters, all carved by nature millions of years ago. The carving has been perpetrated with an alternately rough and symmetrical hand.

"Slums" and "residential quarters" lie cheek by jowl. With a little imagination you can walk down a financial lane, hemmed in with towering skyscrapers, and soon afterward stroll in a veritable garden city. Scores of "roads" all seemingly linked up in one great system, encourage a ramble in this peculiar rock forestal city.

It is the geologist who is primarily challenged by the topography of this region. Here he is presented with a complete natural laboratory in which to study. At 13,000 feet he will find marine fossils, ensconced in the parched patches of Andean vegetation typical of the South American Codillera. He can slide down smoothly-hewn rocks, scores of feet high, into the wet and boggy "champa" out of which ooze springs of crystal clear water. Miracles have been performed with the limestone strata, pushed up bent and twisted into a thousand different stories within the "rock forest of Peru."

Parents Protest Teaching Religion In N. Y. Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Religious training should be kept strictly outside the public school, according to the United Parents' Asscoiations, which is conducting an opposition campaign to three bills and resolutions which have been introduced in the New York State Legislature to introduce religious instruction in the schools.

The associations, representing 50,00 families, took the stand at a meeting at the Hotel Astor here on Monday night, that this proposed legislation violates the traditional separation of church and state.

"By inference, this religious instruction may be given in public school buildings," the association's committee on legislation says in its report on the McLaughlin resolution to amend the State Constitution to permit religious training of pupils by instructors designated by religious bodies at their expense.

"This is a most insidious and dangerous bill," the report continues. "Permitting the teaching of religion in the public schools is the first step in permitting outside agencies to come into the public schools. It will be the first step in dividing people into racial groups as they do in Europe. Religious instruction should continue to be taught outside the school by the various religious denominations which have facilities for such instruction."

The McConnell bill, which was also opposed, would place on file a record of the religion of each pupil. The United Parents' Associations declares that "the public school system should not be concerned with the religious affiliations of the children," and that "to make such records available would establish a precedent which might become dangerous."

Other measures which the associations will work to defeat are the Fitzpatrick-Howard resolutions to amend the state Constitution to permit the Legislature to grant state financial aid to denominational and private schools. Public support should be concentrated in the public schools, it is argued.

While the associations disapprove the above-mentioned bills, they are not opposed to religious instruction, it is stressed, provided it is given outside school.

South Carolina Bar Head Sees Risk in Court Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—President Roosevelt's proposal to reorganize the U. S. Supreme Court would, if adopted, "mark the beginning of the end of constitutional government as we know it," M. G. McDonald, of Greenwood, president of the South Carolina Bar Association, told the News and Courier in response to a telegram from the newspaper. In the same message he termed some of the other judicial reforms advocated by Mr. Roosevelt as "sound."

The text of Mr. McDonald's telegram follows:

"In my opinion some of the President's proposals are sound, but the adoption of his revolutionary proposal as to the Supreme Court would, in my opinion, mark the beginning of the end of constitutional government as we know it. The system of checks and balances and the interdependence of the Judiciary would be largely destroyed.

"With a willing Congress and a subservient court the result would be an executive oligarchy foreign to the American idea of constitutional democracy. In my judgment little protection of the constitutional rights of individuals or minorities would remain."

Philippine Lottery Bill Passes Despite Quezon

MANILA (AP)—A bill authorizing a national lottery in the Philippines for charitable purposes has become law without Commonwealth President Quezon's signature.

Soon after his inauguration Mr. Quezon requested the National Assembly to abolish charity sweepstakes and won. Then the Assembly passed the charity lottery, and the Executive said that since it had insisted on the enactment he would not override an expression of popular will by veto.

Alberta Defies Court

EDMONTON, Alta., March 2 (CP)—The Alberta Government offered half interest rates on four bond issues yesterday, disregarding a judgment of the Supreme Court of Alberta outlawing its legislation to reduce interest rates on bonds, savings certificates and guaranteed securities.

The four issues were: Alberta 6s due Sept. 1, 1941; 6s due March 1, 1947; 5s due Sept. 1, 1955, and 5s due Sept. 1, 1939. On each issue, interest was due yesterday, the Government offering $134,060, representing half the contract rates.

The Alberta Supreme Court last week declared the Provincial Securities Act unconstitutional because it invaded the legislative field of interest, a federal prerogative. The act empowered the Government to reduce the average interest rate, on bonds, savings certificates and guaranteed securities from 4.89 to 2½ per cent.

In offering half interest rates, the Government operated under an order-in-council which preceded passage of the Interest Act and which contained the same provisions. It empowered the provincial treasurer "to offer and, if the offer is accepted, to pay" the reduced interest rates.

It was understood that the Government offered the reduced rates in the belief that the Court judgment did not touch validity of the order-in-council, and because the offer was contingent on voluntary acceptance by the coupon holders. Under the order, the interest rates on sixes was to 3 and on fives to 2½ per cent.

Meanwhile, resignation of the Aberhart Government was demanded by Liberal members of the Alberta Legislature as a consequence of its failure to establish a Social Credit financial system in the 18 months mentioned in the 1935 election campaign.

John Bowlen, Liberal House leader and Dr. Walter Morrish, Liberal member for Edmonton, called on the Social Credit Government to give the people of Alberta a chance to pass judgment.

The demands came 24 hours after Premier William Aberhart admitted his failure to pay dividends and establish Social Credit within his own time limit of 18 months. He announced that he would call on members of the Alberta Social Credit League to vote whether he should resign or carry on his efforts.

The only reply from the Government was silence from the Treasury benches and a statement from F. N. Baker, a Social Crediter, that the people of Alberta were backing the Premier "stronger than ever and they know it is the only solution."

"I am confident," Liberal Leader Bowlen said, "the whole province is stirred by the announcement of the Premier from the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute. That announcement can only be interpreted as a confession of complete failure, both at the present and in the future, to establish Social Credit. Having failed so completely, it remains for the Premier and his Government to fulfill his other promise by resigning forthwith."

It was apparent, Mr. Bowlen said, that the Premier decided only recently he could not pay Social Credit dividends. The Government has the legislative strength to establish the system: it had some Social Credit legislation on the statute books and until recently was confident it could proceed.

Taking part in the address debate, the Liberal leader criticized many enactments of the Aberhart Government, particularly its scrip experiment, the overthrow of industrial codes, failure to build roads in the north, failure to establish hail insurance.

Western Medal for Byrd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Expressing thanks "for my men and myself," Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd accepted the Pacific Geographic Society's medal on his recent lecture tour here. Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, president of Pomona College, presented the award to the polar explorer "in acknowledgment of your invaluable contributions to science and in tribute to your personal attributes of heart and spirit which have won you the universal admiration of society and made you an inspiration to your countrymen."

Shoshoni Village Rises on Old Ruins In Death Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISHOP, Calif.—Rising on the site of an ancient Indian encampment in Death Valley, a modern village is being built for the remnant of a band of Shoshonis who for many years have struggled for existence on the sun-baked floor of that region.

Named in 1849, when the Manley emigrants became trapped within its parched walls, Death Valley, in Inyo county, was for many years a place of dread—uninhabitable during the summer months because of its intense heat and occupied in the cooler period only by occasional prospectors and bands of Indians beside the few streams or widely scattered water holes.

Of these bands of Death Valley Indians, approximately only 60 persons remain. These people are practically destitute. In recent years they have been living in primitive manner on lands owned by a borax mining concern. Now the borax industry has shifted to other fields, and Death Valley has become a national monument. Oiled roads interlace the region, tourist hotels and camps offer accommodation to travelers, and the once dread place has become a popular winter resort. The desolate spot where the diminished band now lives is to be made into a golf course.

With changing conditions, proper housing and an opportunity toward self-support for these Indians have been given serious consideration by Col. John R. White, custodian of the monument, and Miss Alida Bowler, superintendent of the Carson Indian Agency

The housing problem will be met by the construction, recently started, of a modern Indian village at a point where Furnace Creek once entered the Death Valley wash. There the foundations of nine houses are being laid and in a CCC camp nearby young men are making adobe bricks for the walls.

The houses will have from two to six rooms, acording to the size of the families. Construction work is being carried on under the supervision of T. R. Goodwin, National Park Service engineer. Lumber and other building material is being furnished through the Indian Bureau. An 1800-foot pipe line from Texas Springs will furnish water.

In excavating for the foundations, the site of an hitherto undiscovered Indian village was uncovered. The age of the village has not been determined. But from the fact that ornamental and trade beads, some made of walrus ivory, others of sea shells, have been found among broken pieces of pottery and other artifacts, it is thought that the village must still have been occupied during the past century.

It is hoped to complete the village before the hot weather sets in. Next winter, if funds are available, a central community building and small trading post will be built, where baskets and other articles made by the Indians will be offered for sale to tourists.

Gold Ruling, Fisher Says, Frees Currency Policy

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP)—Irving Fisher, professor emeritus of economics at Yale University, said today the Supreme Court's decision in the gold bullion case "sets the New Deal free to manage its own currency."

The court held that the 1933 resolution prohibiting payment of government obligations in gold applied to bullion as well as gold coin.

"Possibly the President suspended, or seemed to suspend, his gold policy to await the Supreme Court's decision," said Professor Fisher in a prepared statement.

Prehistoric Horses in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Among the strange and now extinct animals which appear to have roamed the western plains of Texas upward of a million years ago were tiny horses with huge heads. Discovery of the remains of such animals has been disclosed through state headquarters of the Works Progress Administration here, reporting on the activities of a WPA scientific excavation party in long-dried quicksand beds of the Texas Panhandle.

It was misfortune which evidently drove hoofs of the little horses into the treacherous sands; the fact is now hailed by Dr. C. Stuart Johnston, West Texas State Teachers' College paleontologist, as good fortune for natural science.

Supervising a small band of WPA workmen, Dr. Johnston is discovering, the WPA announcement said, that the former quicksand beds have preserved skeletal remains of the extinct horses in good condition. The prehistoric animal was described as slightly smaller than the modern pony, but with a head as large as that of the average draft horse.

Excavations Pushed

The WPA workers are excavating and helping to reconstruct a veritable menagerie of animals that roamed the Panhandle plains ages ago. For decades the rich fossil beds of West Texas have been combed for significant deposits by representatives of out-of-state museums and scientific institutions, Dr. Johnson pointed out. With the availability of federal funds, it has been possible to employ researchers and other workmen to dig up Texas fossils for Texas institutions. Reconstructed skeletons of the extinct animals are being placed in the Panhandle Plains Museum on the West Texas State Teachers' College campus at Canyon.

In one 3700-pound block on exhibit at the museum, said the WPA statement, are the bones of rhinoceroses, camels, saber-tooth tigers, prehistoric dogs and horses, all figures in the million-year-old (or longer) drama of the Texas Panhandle unfolded by the small band of researchers. Among the rare specimens is declared to be the complete skeleton of a giant ground sloth, unearthed in Briscoe County.

Ancient Rocks

Farther south in Texas, where studies are being made on the site of the projected Big Bend national park, equally interesting finds have been made. National Park Service geologists are credited in reports from Alpine, Texas, with having reconstructed the petrified remains of an oyster four feet long and three feet wide. To Dr. Charles N. Gould was attributed the view that when the giant bivalves lived in far-gone prehistoric seas, conditions were particularly favorable for development of marine life. Dinosaur and elephant bones have been found in the Big Bend area, where some rocks are estimated by geologists to be 60,000,000 years old.

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Los Angeles' Power Load

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Unexpected increase in electricity consumption here is making electrical engineers who built the 242-mile Boulder Dam transmission line scribble plans for a mate to the world's largest conduit, which has barely seen four months of service.

Already the peak load of the first and only subscriber of Colorado river power exceeds the capacity of the 240,000-kilowatt line. The subscriber is the municipal Bureau of Power and Light, whose business was recently augmented 50 per cent by the purchase of the electric system of the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation. The $47,000,000 transaction consolidated practically to one distributor the power service to the city's 450 square miles and 428,000 consumers, forming the largest publicly-owned utility of its kind in the world.

The peak load during the first week of the combination, the first seven days of February, was 305,000 kilowatts, 77.6 per cent more than the demand for the peak half-hour during the corresponding period of 1936.

Boulder furnished 143,000 kilowatts of this load, surging from three 115,000-volt turbines. The rest came from the city's hydroelectric plant on the municipally-owned High Sierra aqueduct, from steam-generating plants obtained in the purchase, and another leased from the Southern California Edison Company, privately-owned producer serving much of the county and the negligible part of the city yet to be taken over by the municipal bureau in the voters'-policy laid down in 1911.

Because no more spectacular increases in local consumption are expected in the near future, bureau engineers are unable to set a date for the construction of the second line. It hinges, they assert, on the complete installation of generating equipment at Boulder Dam to allow other coastal cities to take their quotas. Existing equipment in this area will be transformed into standby units when the conduits from Boulder begin to provide the normal supply expected before 1940.

Large-scale electric power supporters here hail the surpassing of the Boulder transmission line capacity as the all-satisfying answer to opponents of the $30,000,000 conduit who claimed the venture visionary and without need. This same rejoicing is being used to defend the entire $165,000,000 investment in the Boulder Canyon project.

Oxford Crew Equals 40-Year-Old Record

LONDON, March 1 (Canadian Press Cable).—The Oxford crew equaled a 40-year-old record today when it rowed from the finishing post at Mortlake to Chiswick Steps in 6m. 33s.

The Oxford eight, now in training on the Thames for the annual classic with Cambridge, is considered to have a better chance than any Oxford crew for years of breaking the Light Blues' string of 13 straight victories.

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It's the same *today* with many of your employees. Eager, ambitious young people, hungry for the better things of life—a home, a car, advantages for their children—are stretching their finances to buy them now. For a time, they're living without reserve funds. If unplanned expenditures become necessary—they must borrow. Lacking negotiable security, they can't borrow at a bank.
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Television Points the Way To Better Radio Reception

News in Radio

The advent of television and all-wave receivers in England has brought home to many other listeners, besides short-wave enthusiasts, the fine quality of sound, both speech and music, obtainable on the ultra-short waves. The result is that talk has begun about the possibility of the transfer of radiocasting from that band to the short waves.

It is recognized that such a drastic change could not easily be made, though some relief to the congested medium-wave band would be very welcome. The amount of capital invested in the radio industry, the great number of medium and long-wave receivers in use, and also the cost of converting transmitters quite preclude any change in the near future.

It has been suggested, however, that the experiment may be tried, in London to start with, of a relay on the ultra-short waves of the National medium-wave program. This would enable listeners who have all-wave or short-wave sets capable of tuning in the ultra-short waves to receive the program with a high degree of quality unobtainable on the higher wave-lengths.

* * *

More Waves for Canada

Canada is seeking to obtain a larger share of the clear radio channels and the United States appears quite willing to discuss a change in the allotment, according to Maj. W. E. Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, on a recent visit to Regina, Sask.

When the 1932 agreement was made, Canada was given only eight clear channels, while the United States obtained about 70. Major Murray was criticial of this agreement.

The head of the government-owned radio system said the corporation did not want to have advertising programs on the air, but the revenue available amounted to only $1,500,000 making sponsored programs a necessity. However, he explained, the corporation would keep these programs down to a minimum.

Technical surveys are under way in Saskatchewan and it seems likely there will be a 25,000-watt station built here for the corporation.

So the views of citizens throughout the entire Dominion may be learned regarding radio, the board of governors of the corporation will hold public sessions in different parts of the country. The first of these will be held in Regina during the first week in March.

* * *

Call Numbers in Braille

A number of "automatic tuning" radios with station call letters printed in the raised Braille system for the blind have lately been delivered by the Philco plant.

"Automatic tuning combined with the Braille system removes a serious handicap to the enjoyment of radio by the blind," Robert Herr, manager of the parts and service department of the Philco Radio and Television Corporation, pointed out.

"Without them the blind are forced to explore the range of the dial every time a station is tuned and are compelled to wait for station announcements to be sure that the station they want is tuned in."

* * *

Loudspeakers for Faithful

Brazen-voiced loudspeakers will echo "la ilaha Allah . . . ," the ancient Mohammedan call to prayer, at Singapore, for a loudspeaking system is to replace the muezzins who five times daily ascend the slender minarets to call the faithful.

In the Great Masjid Sultan mosque at Singapore, Straits Settlements, a Reuters dispatch in the London Observer says, a muezzin will step to a microphone and quietly summon worshipers. Powerful loudspeakers, audible more than a mile away, have been installed in two of the four minarets. Two loudspeakers and microphones have also been installed inside the mosque, so that service may be audible throughout the building.

Singapore Mohammedans have been dubious about installing loudspeakers but traffic noises in Singapoge got to be louder than the muezzins's voices.

Two Committees Planning 1938 North Carolina Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Two select committees representing the State Board of Conservation and Development are working on plans for the 1938 North Carolina exposition, recommended by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, in his inaugural message. The committees also will make recommendations on North Carolina's proposed participation in the World's Fair, to be held in New York in 1939.

Summary of Report on NRA by President's Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—The following summary of the report on the National Recovery Administration by the President's Committee on Industrial Analysis was made by condensing the conclusions presented by the committee in Chapter XX of its report, under the heading "General Estimate of Accomplishment."

Fundamentally, of course, the problem of evaluating the NRA is one of determining its effect upon the lives of the people of the country.

The NRA gave jobs to something like 2,000,000 workers by spreading work. The increase in the countries total employment between June and October, 1933, the period in which the President's re-employment agreement was put into effect, was estimated at 2,462,000, an increase of 6.8 per cent, while the increase within the industries operating under the re-employment agreement was 11.4 per cent. This was apparently due to the shortening of hours, which amounted over the same period to 12.7 per cent, rather than to any increase of industrial activity.

Brought Wage Increases

NRA brought about a large increase in total wage distributions, which was at least partly neutralized by increasing prices; but it is impossible to isolate the effects on prices attributable to NRA, either as a reflection of wage increases in operating costs or as a reflection of the trade practice price provisions.

Average wage increases were moderate, though the minimum rates often meant substantial increases, not only in hourly rates but in weekly earnings, for the lowest paid groups who were directly affected by them and who on the whole received the largest increases.

The moral and economic value of the NRA child labor provisions, which took out of industry a considerable number of persons below proper working age, is clear.

The public support given by NRA to the principle of the freedom of labor to organize and bargain collectively was of great and probably lasting importance, out of proportion to the immediate and tangible results secured. A national stand had been taken on a question involving the essential rights of labor.

In the opinion of the committee it is not possible to answer statistically the question whether NRA did or did not contribute to the industrial recovery, which did make evident progress during the NRA period.

It is clear, however, that NRA made a definite contribution toward changing the prevailing mood of the country from apprehension to hopeful effort, and this was vastly important in itself.

Some of the trade practice provisions intended to raise prices, to stabilize prior price increases or to reduce accumulation of inventory, failed to accomplish their intended effect; but some of these "failures" may really have been moderate successes from the standpoint of general national recovery. This is a commentary on the inadequacy of our knowledge of how to treat the disease of industrial depressions.

NRA attempted to cover more ground, and at greater speed, than could possibly be covered effectively; and its whole program was colored by this fact, and by other facts closely akin to it.

Both management and labor went too far, with the result that many impracticable and unenforceable provisions were put into the codes to the detriment of the more worth-while provisions.

Complications Develop

The apparently simple conception of fixing maximum hours, minimum wages and minimum price provisions developed wholly unexpected degrees of complexity.

Hours needed to be flexible for a variety of reasons, and yet not so flexible as to defeat the original purpose. Wage rates offered problems in classification of workers, exemptions for learners and other sub-standard workers, and many other complexities.

The final NRA policy was, in spirit and intent, quite in harmony with the anti-trust laws, favoring competitive flexibility of prices and production as against control.

NRA was a rather radical experiment in incorporating interested economic groups as agencies of government. The experience revealed great difficulties, but it also made some contribution to the development of the techniques which are necessary if this Governmental device is to be successfully utilized. NRA's field of action was one in which the public interest is obscure, and the conflict of private interests is emphatic. The proposals of the privately interested groups quite naturally expressed these private interests, and it was necessary to find methods of checking such proposals and of harmonizing them as far as possible with the legitimate requirements of conflicting interests. NRA recognized this need and an attempt was made to meet it by establishing the advisory boards.

The committee points out that considerable parts of American industry are not organized adequately for co-operative action and that the boundaries between industries are not sharply defined so that overlapping of codes and conflicts of authority not only embarrassed the work of the NRA, but that difficulties of this nature "should be recognized as inherent in any attempt to produce a variety of programs initiated by particular industries and directed at their special problems," so that "the thing that has to be guarded against is a lack of co-ordination in the program as a whole, particularly in the trade practice field."

The committee also comments:

"Many of the rules made, and which were supposed to have the force of law, were wholly devoid of the elements that make a law. They were uncertain and too complex to be understood. They did not have the support of that large majority of citizens upon which the enforcement of a law depends, but were such that all who were not in favor of them felt free to resist them. This compelled the use of force upon the non-complying units and took these rules out of the class of co-operative measures into a field where enforcement by action of a criminal nature against a multitude of offenders would have been necessary. That procedure was clearly impossible.

"Such 'laws' call for a reckless extravagance of coercion that would bankrupt any system of social control. No so-called 'Code Authority' exercising the power to make or to interpret such laws could, we think, be expected to produce satisfying results.

"That NRA came to a like conclusion is, perhaps, indicated by the fact that the original bill introduced in Congress to extend Title I of the Recovery Act beyond June 16, 1934, contained a provision prohibiting the delegation of any 'final discretionary power' to a code authority.

"Both for legal and for economic reasons, any program similar to that of NRA needs more definite standards than NRA possessed, and, as already suggested, the important question concerns standards for any future action of this sort that may be taken."

Hours and Wages

Hours—The long-run normal standard as to hours should be one representing the most effective balancing of the workers' time between producing more goods and enjoying more leisure. The worker's increased economic power, which naturally comes with increased production, would normally be divided between these two ends. This means that, whenever more goods would be worth more to the worker than more leisure, hours should not be shortened. The necessity of shortening them below this standard, in order to spread work, is a confession of failure in the economic system. It may still need to be done temporarily, in emergencies, but if an emergency standard of the work-spreading sort persists into more normal times it may act to limit production instead of merely to spread work, and so may do real harm. Standards for a permanent policy should be formulated in the light of a candid examination of these possibilities.

Wages—As to wages, we accept the tentative finding of the National Industrial Recovery Board that a minimum wage can be socially beneficial not only as a safeguard to the worker but also as a wage-floor for the operation of the competitive system. But in this field code experience developed or implied the need of well-considered standards, which would be even more necessary to a long-run policy. This would be true even if regulation were confined to a comparatively low minimum wage-floor; still more, if minimum rates were high enough to affect a large percentage of the workers, and especially if regulation covered wages above the minimum.

The effect of geographic, population and other wage differentials requires constructive treatment which will not violently disrupt production and employment conditions. There is need for greater simplicity and uniformity than NRA achieved, combined with flexibility and safeguards both for labor and for employers who comply with the wage requirements.

Frowns on Experimentation

An enduring policy should not leave these matters to impromptu and unguided experimentation, but should work out general principles, toward some of which the NRA experience affords substantial guidance.

If controls of the NRA type are to be tried again, the experience indicates that the attempt should be limited to a few important industries in order that proper standards of investigation and adequate supervision may be maintained, and should be guided from the start by more definite principles and policies such as NRA experience indicates as being likely to stand the test of application. Under the type of policy finally adopted by NRA, if strongly adhered to, there is little chance that codes would be proposed in such large numbers as to create serious difficulties, but even that chance might well be guarded against.

As to discriminatory price and sales practices, the swarm of practices prohibited by code provisions adopted to support the minimum price provisions, and which gave rise to insuperable difficulties in the administration of NRA, are in their nature capable of use in such ways as to amount to discrimination within the meaning of the Clayton Act and the Robinson-Patman Act. It follows that the experience of NRA is a source of much information as to the difficulties of administering laws which prohibit such practices, including complexities of cost allocation and of terms and conditions of sale. This is true notwith standing the fact that the difficulties of administration may be assumed to be diminished by the fact that those provisions are not in the laws administered by the Federal Trade Commission, associated witth price-fixing provisions and in terms apply only where there is evidence of substantial lessening of competition.

Flexibility Needed

Nevertheless, we think it is a clear deduction from the evidence of the NRA experience that the administration of such a law should be accompanied by the right to introduce flexibility in application of its provisions to the particular circumstances of particular industries; and we think that this experience throws grave doubt upon the wisdom of attaching to such provisions penalties of a criminal nature or even treble damages.

Among the remaining code provisions there is a group relating to price-fixing which do or do not go beyond the limits of reasonable restraint of trade as heretofore defined by the decisions of the Supreme Court, depending upon whether they are or are not so formulated as to lend themselves to price-fixing.

The committee reports that the experience of NRA indicates that if trade practice rules are to be formulated they should be initiated by the industries—that is, by the men who know most about the problems of the industry and who have to apply them in actual practice, but that such rules "proposed for the approval of a governmental board would be regarded with suspicion or perhaps would be considered only in exceptional cases, unless they had been passed through an advisory board of a composition like that of the final NRA Policy Board" (on which management, labor and consumers were represented).

Anti-Trust Laws

It also seems to us that if any relaxation of the anti-trust laws is contemplated, to permit trade agreements (either limited to those agreeing or expanded to include the minority who have not agreed) intended to co-ordinate the practices of competing businesses within the field that has been referred to as "stabilization," the decision to make such relaxation should be by legislative action. Any administrative body empowered to review and to approve such trade agreements should be expressly authorized by Congress to approve agreements within the field.

Such trade agreements would, of course, continue in any event to be limited by the developed common-law rule against fraudulent and coercive practices, and by the rule that agreements which create special advantages and upset equality of opportunity are unreasonable restraints of trade. There is involved here not so much a departure from the principles of the common law or from the standard of the "rule of reason" impressed upon the anti-trust laws, as an opportunity to facilitate the marking out of the line between reasonable and unreasonable restraints of trade by administrative rulings upon particular proposed agreements subject to appropriate court review.

Station KALB In Forefront In Public Service

With Monitor Newscasters

ALEXANDRIA, La.—In this city in the center of the state, KALB has recently proved its value as an enterprise operating in the "public interest, convenience, and necessity." As the "Voice of the Hub City" it has just played an important part in raising thousands of dollars for Mississippi flood sufferers, cooperating with the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

In the interest of National Defense Week KALB co-operated with various patriotic organizations of Alexandria, devoting an hour every day for a week. KALB takes pride in the accomplishments of its first year, and looks forward to opportunities for progress in larger and better ways.

KALB has its own "plug" based on its call letters, and since its opening program on Sept. 21, 1935, it has adhered to its purpose to help listeners "Know Alexandria, Louisiana, Better."

The entire facilities of KALB are donated to the furthering of all interests in the public good, and the activities of the station are directed to keeping its audience informed as to social, educational, civic, religious, and commercial affairs.

Each Sunday morning, a church service is radiocast over KALB, rotating among four local churches in which remote control lines have been installed. Every morning in the week, as well as Sunday afternoons, a 15-minute devotional program is given under auspices of various local religious organizations.

In the field of news radiocasting KALB is very active. It has seven news programs a day, except Sunday. Five are Transradio Press, one is the Monitor news, and one of local news. "The Monitor Views the News" is radiocast each day, except Sunday, between 3:45 and 4 p. m. It is read by Kenneth E. White, KALB's program director, and an announcer whose listening public is said to be one of the largest in any community of this size.

KALB has much good local talent from which to draw, and it makes use also of the transcribed services of the National Broadcasting Company and Standard Radio to give variety to its daily programs. The studios and offices occupy the entire second floor of a building in the heart of the city, offering ample facilities for artists and visitors. The transmitter is housed in a two-story building about a mile away. Equipment is kept up to date, and considerable expansion is contemplated to meet requirements for unlimited time operation.

KALB is owned by the Alexandria Broadcasting Company. W. H. Allen is president; J. B. Nachman, vice-president; E. Levy, secretary-treasurer. A group of experienced radio men make up the station's personnel: James W. Worthington, general manager; Gordon Hilton, commercial manager; Kenneth E. White, program director; Woodrow W. Hattic, chief announcer; Elmer E. Feldheim, junior announcer; Paul E. Curtis, chief engineer; Gus Guillot, assistant engineer.

This is article number 43 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, March 5.

$1000 Prize Offered For Best Essays On Advertising Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — "How Advertising Benefits the Consumer" is the title of a $1000 prize essay competition for high school and college students announced by Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper.

The purpose of the contest is to foster more intelligent thought among students on the functions and value of advertising in the social and economic life of the American people, and to induce them to discover for themselves the many ways in which newspaper and other advertising benefits those who buy as well as those who sell.

The contest is divided into two classes, one for high school students, and the other for college undergraduates. Identical prizes are given in each group, and consist of first prizes of $250, second prizes of $100, third prizes of $50, and 10 honorable mentions of $10 each. In addition, winners of first place in both divisions of the contest will be given a complete, all-expense trip to New York City.

A jury of prominent representatives of consumers, educators and business men will judge the contest, in which essays of not more than 1000 words on the general subject, "How Advertising Benefits the Consumer," are sought.

The contest closes at midnight, May 1, 1937, and all undergraduate students in any high school or college in the United States are eligible to enter. There is no entry fee, and nothing to buy. Complete details may be had from the Contest Secretary, Advertising Age, 100 E. Ohio St., Chicago.

Cornell Plans Buildings For Engineering College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3—A new group of buildings is being planned for the Cornell University College of Engineering, the board of trustees announced today. An appropriation of $5000 has been ordered to cover the cost of architectural services by R. Harold Shreve of New York City.

N. Y. 'City Hall' In Queens, July 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Chisholm Mansion at College Point, Queens, built in 1848, has been picked by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as the summer City Hall this year.

"Compared with the Bartow mansion, where we were last year," the Mayor commented, "the Chisholm mansion will be camping out." The Mayor will occupy the building with a skeleton staff from July 1 to Labor Day. Of two stories and belonging to the Park Department, the structure is not used at present. The department will begin repairs soon.

Briand's Peace Work After Five Years

(Continued from Page 1)

French were frankly skeptical, although it served to maintain the status quo in Europe. The Russians were definitely hostile. The Germans looked on it as designed for their oppression. The Italians showed no confidence in the League, and the British were lukewarm.

When M. Briand first returned to power after the World War, in 1921, he did not realize that Geneva was to be the theater of the most important part of his career. He demanded the full payment of reparations by Germany; he helped to fix an impossible total; he began the occupation of the Ruhr when he seized the key towns of Ruhrort, Duisburg and Düsseldorf. Yet even then he manifested a disposition toward reasonableness, and at Cannes was persuaded by Mr. Lloyd George to agree to a moratorium in return for a virtual British alliance.

This project of conciliation was upset. He was recalled to Paris, and Raymond Poincaré, formerly President of the Republic, and then Prime Minister, showed himself implacable. The bankruptcy of Germany was deemed to be fraudulent, and the French completed the occupation of the Ruhr, in defiance of British policy. The Franco-German feud was intensified.

Herriot Changed Policy

It was not until after the failure of this unhappy experiment that M. Briand was again given his chance. To be historically accurate, one should note that it was Edouard Herriot who changed French policy in the direction of an understanding with Germany when he succeeded M. Poincaré in 1924. But M. Briand, by this time, saw the possibilities of a steadfast peace policy pursued through the League of Nations. Thereafter, he was undoubtedly the leader in the magnificent attempt at European reconciliation which was carried on without interruption until the advent of Adolf Hitler.

In Gustav Stresemann and in Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand found two indispensable partners. The three men came to have a deep esteem for each other. Certainly the German and the French statesmen were each mindful of their country's interests. Their sincerity has been questioned. It would be absurd to pretend that they had a single thought. They were, respectively, the Foreign Ministers of Germany and of France, and as such were obliged to obtain the best possible bargain for their countrymen.

The papers of Herr Stresemann bluntly admit that there was much diplomatic finesse in his dealings with M. Briand. There is plenty of reason to believe that M. Briand, on his side, was readier with fair words than with actual concessions. Indeed, Germany obtained extraordinarily little from the Briand-Stresemann partnership, and Herr Hitler justifies, not without a show of reason, his unilateral methods of taking whatever Germany considers just, by failure in the practical domain of patient negotiations.

Yet when all deductions are made, Aristide Briand indisputably succeeded in bringing a new atmosphere to Europe. It was an atmosphere in which almost anything was possible. The signing of the Locarno Pact—by which Italy and England guaranteed France against German aggression and guaranteed Germany against French aggression—may now be criticized; but at the time it was the token of an amazing transformation of Franco-German mentality. The Locarno Pact assured peace for at least a decade. Its real significance was not to be found in the text but in the "spirit" behind it.

Unfortunately various promises—explicit and implied—notably those which were made at Thoiry, were not fulfilled. It does not matter where the fault lay—the simple fact is that Germany expected more than it received and was progressively disappointed and disillusioned.

But before Germany decided that unilateral denunciations and "faits accomplis" were the only effective means to justice, there was an enthusiastic period of collaboration at Geneva.

It was with some hesitation that Germany entered the League. It was not without difficulty that a place was reserved for Germany at Geneva. Once the step was taken, that became the stage of admirable efforts to promote concord—not by coercion but by persuasion, not by material might but by spiritual force.

League at Its Best

It was then that the League came nearest to achieving its mission, and of becoming a conscience for the world. It was then that a change of heart appeared to be feasible. It was then most clearly discerned that there could be no substitute for peace mentality by mere peace machinery; that the League cannot become a military organization for the imposition of peace, but must, if it is to live, instil and develop the desire for peace.

This was, stripped of the dross of daily diplomacy, the profound message of M. Briand. Not compulsion, but consent, was the fundamental thought that marked the Briand period of domination at Geneva. It was a fundamental thought that was soon afterward to be entirely misunderstood and reversed, so that the League for a time tried to base itself on the idea of compulsion, not consent, with disastrous consequences.

This fundamental thought, on which M. Briand insisted continually, was wonderfully expressed in what is officially called the Treaty of Paris but which is familiarly known as the Briand-Kellogg Pact. It is the fine flower of Briandism. It is a simple affirmation outlawing war as an instrument of national policy. It was solemnly signed in the Salle de l'Horloge at the Quai d'Orsay in 1928. It had precisely the value of any other pledge; that is to say, it depended entirely on the good will and the good faith of the signatories.

Enforcement Not Needed

Not for a moment did it occur to Briand that it should be "enforced." He saw that such "enforcement" was in complete contradiction to its purpose. Its purpose was to affirm the will to peace. If that will to peace should hereafter vanish, then no power on earth could "oblige" it to return. If peace is broken, men may have to fight in self-defense—but it is sheer nonsense to say that they must fight to uphold a promise of peace.

Such, then, was M. Briand's fundamental thought, and never would he listen to talk of "putting teeth in the pact." Whether he was right or wrong in thus placing his faith in conciliation, persuasion, friendship, a change of heart, instead of in armaments ("Away with cannon!" he cried in his most memorable exhortation), is perhaps matter for discussion; but nobody who knew Aristide Briand, as I may claim to have known him, can doubt that this was his fundamental thought. He reached it by painful and difficult steps; he made many mistakes in his career; but reach it he did at last, and he gave it expression in a Peace Pact which deliberately excludes any implementing except that of man's deep desire for peace

His last great dream was of the United States of Europe—a European Federation in which the different countries would freely work together and would abandon some portion of their sovereignty to the general well-being. Once more he insisted that it was not force, but willing co-operation, that would save Europe from catastrophe. He did not ask for superior weapons to bludgeon recalcitrant nations into obedience. He invoked the sense of solidarity, of brotherhood, of love.

Utopian? Let those who scoff at ideas as forces, who rely on purely material means, point, if they please, to the temporary collapse of the Briand conceptions. But may it not be that Europe is, five years after, in such a desperate plight, because it has grown skeptical of ideals, and has become materialminded, laying stress on compulsion rather than on consent, on coercion ratner than on conciliation?

Five years after, should we not ponder anew this message of Briand, Pilgrim of Peace?

Sisley Huddleston

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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

France's Ancient Civil Code Passes Reviewing Stand

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

With Women in Its Legal Shackles

Unregretted, Unsung, Code Is Slated for Revision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

"L'heure de la femme a sonné," writes Elisabet to me from Paris—by which she means that at last it looks as though France were going to give its women the rights, or some of them, which the women of nearly every other European nation have possessed for the last 20 years.

France is making proposals to revise its Civil Code. They are not proposals which include the parliamentary vote for which French women have asked ever since 1919, when the Chamber of Deputies passed a favorable Bill and the Senate, having waited for something like three years, threw it out. Nevertheless, they cover matters which are immensely important to women and which may so stimulate thinking in general that, as Elisabet suggests, they may bring the parliamentary vote before anyone has time to resist it.

In a postscript to her letter, Elisabet says, "I have the impression that if this Government remains in power, the women's vote will come. The other day Monsieur Blum said, and he actually said it in the Senate, that he had promised a measure of general suffrage and that he would keep his word."

The fulfillment of this prophecy of Elisabet's of course remains to be seen. There are many women in France who oppose any alteration to the Civil Code before the parliamentary franchise is granted. This is because, since the Civil Code is so obviously and ludicrously antiquated in its enactments, its very existence provides a useful handle to those who are agitating for votes. They fear that the removal of civil inequality might so clear the atmosphere that the wider question of suffrage inequality would be shelved again as it has been year after year in the past.

However, there it is. Elisabet, anyhow, is optimistic, and there is no reason to suppose that her judgment is not perfectly sound.

An Amazing Document

The French Civil Code has been in existence something like 130 years, since the time of Napoleon; and I think it must be exceedingly difficult for people in America to form any conception of the manner in which the patriarchal system of a Latin nation can impose such submissions and restrictions upon women—especially upon those who are married—as are contained in it.

Napoleon—described by Monsieur Léon Daudet as a "misogynistic tyrant"—personally insisted that, in conformity with the marriage service, his Code should include the word "obey," since nature made women men's slaves. And the whole trend of its enactments have followed along this line.

Because of the Code, married women in France have been unable to accomplish any juridical act without the consent of their husbands. They may not accept any gift or legacy, nor open a banking account, nor take out an insurance policy, nor sign a draft or a check, nor legally dispose of any property.

Not Without Husband's Consent

Nor is this all. A French wife is entirely at the "disposal" of her husband. However hardly she may be treated, she cannot leave her home without running the risk of being forcibly—and quite legally—brought back under escort of a couple of gendarmes and a sheriff's officer. Even if she has escaped this ignominy and remained normally free, her freedom has not amounted to allowing her to support herself by means of a business or profession unless her husband had given his consent, while all her correspondence is under his control.

Identity papers, which are required by everyone in France, are not obtainable by a married woman on her unsupported request. She cannot obtain a passport. Moreover, there exists no legal way out of the extraordinary situation, since no married woman is allowed to institute a civil action on her own account, nor to plead a case in court, nor to defend herself in any juridical action.

Establishing "Capacity" of Women

Now, according to Elisabet, things are to change. The Senate has actually adopted the first reading of a bill which will wipe out the offending clauses of the Civil Code and establish, as Elisabet puts it, the "capacity" of women.

What will be the practical outcome of such changes? I asked a French woman that very question myself the other day, but she merely shrugged her shoulders. France being France, she said, nothing immediately noticeable is likely to occur. French women have always had ways and means of holding their own in face of the glaring legal hindrances which have surrounded them. Up to a point, such hindrances have even been favorable to their method of conducting their lives through "a charming regulation of affairs" unsuspected by their husbands.

Have Got Around Situation

French women have always considered themselves and, in a measure, been considered the real rulers of France. Mass bondage has been regarded by them less as an obstacle than as promising ground upon which to base a plea for individual indulgence. French husbands have been flattered, homes have been kept together, and everyone except those few pioneers who have demanded adjustment for justice's sake, has been satisfied.

It is nevertheless essential now that French women come into line with the most progressive women of Europe, and it is becoming abundantly evident, in other ways than that of the revision of the Civil Code, that this alignment is coming about.

In one direction, the old French law so full of regulations of women, has not regulated women. This is in the control of immoral living. Side by side with the proposed revision of the Civil Code is a proposal—brought forward by Monsieur Henri Sellier, the Minister of Health, but not yet discussed—which is designed, while nullifying all previous legislation on the subject, to unify the sanitary laws which have regulated prostitution. Under the new law, when it comes into operation, "tolerated" houses and so-called houses of "rendezvous" will be prohibited.

Juvenile Court Judges

Elisabet has one more piece of news about her women of France.

As you may already have read in a short article from Paris printed recently on this page, Monsieur Delattre, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, is making a proposal for which he is endeavoring to get a hearing. He advocates the introduction of what Elisabet calls "juges-assesseurs femmes dans les tribunaux pour enfants"—assistant women judges, that is, who will undertake the examination of delinquent children who come before the courts.

The proposal is, of course, in no way astonishing to French women. For the past 30-odd years, women have been members of the legal profession in France. It was in 1901 that the first woman was admitted to the bar in Paris, and since then numbers have grown steadily until there must now be over 300 practicing women attorneys in Paris and 100 or more in other parts of the country.

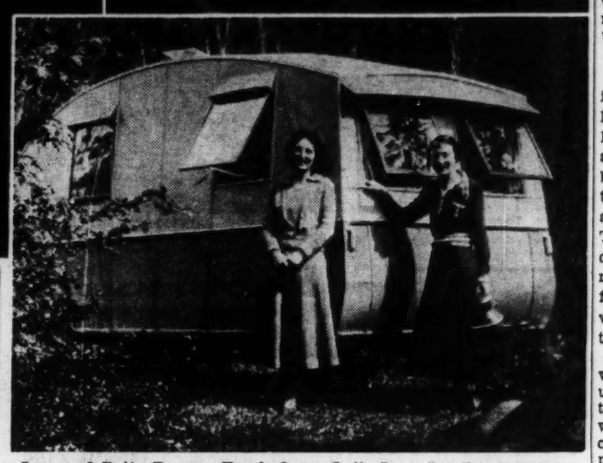
Monsieur Delattre is suggesting that for women to become assistant judges in the Children's Courts, they must be able to offer either experience gained at the bar covering a period of at least 10 years, or the background of civil service examinations. And they must also be prepared to relinquish entirely their profession as practicing lawyers.

Such conditions are not altogether tempting. Nevertheless, the women of France are prepared to accept them. They argue that, beyond the fact of the benefit of their presence in the courts to the delinquent child, they will be breaking fresh ground for themselves. New avenues, they say, must be explored, especially in the light of the new freedom promised in the new Civil Code, and in new opportunities of citizenship which must surely follow, and follow quickly, through a speedy granting of the full parliamentary franchise.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

One of these Continental News Letters concerning women of Europe comes to you the first Wednesday of each month.



Joan and Betty Rayner, Troubadours. Left—In a Swedish Folksong, "A Janta A Ja." Right—In the French Folksong, "C'est la Mere Michel." Below—The Troubadours and Their Theatrical Caravan, "The Wind in the Willows," Which Was Named and "Christened" by Mrs. Kenneth Grahame, Wife of the Author, the Day It Started on Its Tour of England and the Continent

Troubadours in Scarlet and Gray

Ballads, Folksongs, Legends, and Dances in a Caravan Theater

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The curtains part. Subdued lights play upon a simple stage with naught but a back drop of vivid blue and side screens of the same blue.

And then Joan Rayner is upon the stage. You do not know how she has arrived, but she is there, clad in her troubadour garb with a perky cap upon her curls. And she is saying, with joy and fun packed into every syllable of her lilting voice:

"We would take you back through the ages to the days when the world was young, to the days when troubadours and strolling players first walked the earth. These players traveled from town to town, and country to country, giving their programs, sometimes on a village green, sometimes in a warriors' camp, sometimes in the great hall of an old castle. They sang or told the tales they heard as they wandered to and fro—tales of love and chivalry, of high adventure and 'deeds of daring do' by land and sea. It is such a program we bring to you tonight, one in which fun and pathos, truth and fiction are lightly tossed together—"

Designed for Living

"It can't be done," said the carpenter in Australia whom Miss Joan and Miss Betty engaged to make their first traveling caravan, one which, by the way, they designed themselves. "No one can travel around the country and give shows in this sort of thing."

"Go ahead, Mr. Carpenter, we are paying the bills," they replied.

"It can't be done," said friends. "You can't live your sort of life, a life of ideals and high vision, on a highway, and win out—"

"We are willing to put our ideals to the test, and we know that there will be a way to meet every forward step. If ideals cannot stand the test—" they told the doubting Thomases.

And so the story of these modern troubadours has indeed been a story of day by day unfoldment, the proof that vision makes a road that can be traveled by all who are willing to unfurl the standard of dauntless courage.

Adventure in Theater-Going

But what is this new adventure in theater-going, an adventure which is taking two young women around the world in a trailer, bringing new zest to modern audiences and proving the far-reaching truth of a very definite idea, that honest endeavor wins its way the world over?

After a number of years spent in study in England and on the Continent gathering folk material for original presentations, the sisters went to Australia, where they maintained their own theater during the winter months. There is a tradition in Australia, as elsewhere, that the theatrical business is seasonal, and so when the extremely hot weather of February and March arrived, the question was, "What shall we do?"

And that question became the open door to the caravan idea. "Come to the country," said the idea. "A caravan will give you a rolling home and carry your simple properties, and perhaps you can truly capture once again the free spirit of the troubadours of old."

In six weeks that first summer, the sisters covered 1000 miles, playing three shows a week, besides organizing and making all arrangements for their performances. And the world over they have found gracious hospitality and kind thoughtfulness.

Search for Suitable Material

The programs they present are always ballads, folksongs, legends and dances collected during their years of study and travel in Europe, and adapted to the simple requirements of their traveling stage properties. As voluntary exponents of international good will and appreciation, they carry from country to country the beautiful and everlasting things of living beauty, sometimes old folklore, sometimes modern ballads; in all instances portraying the fun and humor of each people to the other.

In all their programs they avoid the superstitious and the crude. This means, of course, when dealing in folklore, that a volume of research is necessary to find suitable material. But all labors are more than compensated by the uniform delight of their audiences.

The Rayners make a careful study of museum material in a given locality before they attempt to "get the feel of the people themselves." They preserve whenever possible the old dialect and language forms, such as the rare and delightful "astonied" for "astonished." It is natural that interesting bits of information come to light in the search for new material. In reproducing the beautiful old folk song, "Good Old Man," found by Cecil Sharp of London in the mountains of Kentucky, it was discovered that the song was originally Elizabethan, with a long and fascinating history back of it.

"Has anyone ever told you that you are doing something very unique?" the troubadours are often asked.

"No more unique than any life could be if one is willing to have the faith to carry out his ideas," they reply. "Work is a spiritual adventure and need never be dull when there are so many interesting things to do; so much beauty and joy and loveliness to share."

Through the Editor's Window

Pools of Quiet

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the world seems particularly full of rush and tearing to and fro, I sometimes give it the slip long enough to drop around at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Now, an art museum is likely to be a help at such times, for it is keyed to a different tempo; furthermore, its values are far different from those of the world's rush and tear. As a rule, however, when feeling the particular sort of need that takes me there, I have a definite goal. To it I go direct, with a look scarce to right or to left. Down the long halls, up the broad staircase, and at last into a light, usually deserted room, where hangs my favorite Claude Monet.

I may have half an hour. I may have only five minutes. But I go straight to that painting, with its lovely soft blues, and stand or sit before it. For I know by experience that almost immediately the rush of commercialism and politics and economic industrialism, of sit-down strikes and old-age retirement schemes and school curtailments, drops away, leaving me alone there within the pool of quiet Monet once realized well enough to paint for all time upon his broad canvas.

* * *

You would know the painting, for it has been widely copied. One of his misty blue impressionistic scenes, lily pads floating in the foreground—a wonderful capturing of untroubled beauty and serenity. But the particular painting doesn't matter. For another person it might be another. The thing that counts is that pool of quiet within which one may submerge oneself. Contemplation, even for a moment, of only the lasting values gives one the needed chance to regain balance of thought.

Pools of quiet. We busy people do well, I think, to mark them clearly upon the maps of our lives. If we are to do active work where and when we are needed, we must have many of these caravansaries of refreshment and rest along the way.

It may be a moment flat on one's back on the bed; a stroll into the garden to look intently into the heart of a rose; or the re-reading of a favorite poem. It may be the paying of tribute to a shining constellation just before bed; a hymn played softly on the piano; or the contemplation of a much-loved etching. These are among the pools of quiet one may find. Within such realms, in the midst of busy days, we retire; and it is as if we have closed the door upon the hullabaloo of noise and rush and given ourselves opportunity to think in peace.

* * *

We all know, too, that when we have trained ourselves to use these moments, we do not necessarily need to remain long within them in order to gain their benefits. The moment is an infinite one, freighted with meaning, rich in refreshment. If there is time to linger within it, well enough. But if there is no time, the full good is equally available.

Nor are we deprived of the benefits of these quieting experiences when we must have them in the midst of many people and events. We have all known some serene friend who could sit in a living room in which members of her family were talking, laughing, and playing games; but who in the soft glow of a reading lamp seemed a thousand miles away, in a pool of quiet of her own realizing.

* * *

If we have only one or two means of swiftly achieving this momentary insulation from people and events—only the Claude Monet way, for example—we do well to discover more. For different needs and different types of people there will be different means. A charting of the many ways we find helpful makes them much more available to us under various circumstances. Five minutes or half an hour—it does not matter. But we know that we can be more useful if we unfailingly can enter those pools of quiet and remain for a needed moment secure from the importunities of a rushing world.

Favorite Recipes

Baked Salmon Casserole

Combine
1 tall can red salmon
2 tablespoons melted butter
1 cup milk
1 cup bread crumbs
1 beaten egg.
½ level teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper
1 tablespoon chopped parsley (optional). Bake in oven 350° F. for 30 minutes.

Hawaiian Fudge

Boil together to 232° F.
2 cups sugar
½ cup cream
½ cup crushed pineapple
1 tablespoon butter. Tint a pale green. Cool, beat until creamy. Add
½ cup chopped nuts. Pour into buttered pan. Mark into squares.

(Mrs.) G. R., Texas.

Household Hints

To Keep Curtains Clean

To keep curtains clean when the window is open, I sew a small brass ring to outer corner at hem, which will hang on a tack at side of casement, high enough to clear the open window.

(Mrs.) S. G. R., Washington.

* * *

Curtains for the Bathroom

Curtains that would shut off the view from outside without sacrificing any light were the necessity for my new bathroom. So I bought enough sheer cotton marquisette to make two very full curtains with a double hem the entire depth of the lower window sash.

(Mrs.) T. R. B., Canada.

* * *

Covering the Ironing Board

When re-covering my ironing board I put on top of the regular cover two extra strips of muslin around the place where the iron usually stands. These strips are easily removed; thus the changing of the cover is not necessary.

(Mrs.) H. W., Illinois.

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The Home Forum

Across the Ferry

IN THE days before motor-cars, the mile from the Inverness Station Yard to the Ferry Pier—short in actual distance, but long to a small child's steps—was usually covered by a one-horse wagonette, the "shandry-dan" as we called it. It was supposed to run every hour, just as the ferry-boat was supposed to cross the Beauly Firth from Inverness to the Black Isle every hour, but there was great uncertainty about the times of their going. The excited anticipation of an afternoon "across the ferry" was not unmixed with apprehension; for, if we arrived in time to catch the bus at the station, there was still the possibility that we might reach the pier only to see the ferry-boat already taking its leisurely course across the firth. It had, indeed, been known to put back for a wagonette load of passengers, but this depended on the tide and the wind and the temper of the helmsman and could not be counted on. To a child a whole hour is a long time to spend on a little stone jetty, with nothing to do but to wait for the ferry-boat's return.

THE SHANDRY-DAN, with its iron-rimmed wheels, rattled noisily over the cobbles, as, in company with the women from the Black Isle, carrying their well-stocked market baskets, we drove through the lower part of the town. Down Academy Street we trundled with its solemn school building in gray stone with big iron gates, past more iron gates protecting a large graveled playground in front of the Board School, and directly opposite the little church hall with its semi-ecclesiastical windows where the children's kindergarten was held. We breathed more freely when those places for instruction and correction were left behind and we reached the Merkinch where, on the green, there was always a fluttering line of garments hung out to dry. This brought us to the river, and the real thrill of the day began; for not only were masts to be seen in the dockyard near by, and a glimpse of the distant firth beyond the harbor, but there was the railway bridge over which the train to the north was due to pass at any moment. We craned our necks to watch for the train as our wagonette rumbled hollowly over the Black Bridge.

NOW CAME A faint smell of seaweed. For the river had widened out to its mouth as if to welcome the incoming tide; and on the mole, built to protect the little harbor where coasting vessels lay moored, there were tangles of bright brown. We sniffed the air, well content, and looked eagerly ahead to estimate the chances of our journey across. On days when the tide, flowing strongly through the narrow neck of water into the land-locked arm of the Beauly Firth, met a boisterous west wind, there were rough waters which treated the broad-bottomed ferry-boat with scant courtesy. The "cullachan" is the Gaelic word, used by the boatmen, for these choppy waves; so the first question that we all asked as we stood up to look at the firth was: "Is the cullachan out?"

Today we have no fear; there is not enough wind to contest for mastery with the tide. Indeed the danger is, rather, that we may lie becalmed with a load too heavy for the oars, or that we may be carried down on the swift ebb-tide almost to the "tail o' the bank" (as the end of the mole is called) before the idle flapping sail can catch the little breeze that blows lightly from the south. We children want no delays, for before we have our picnic we must climb the broom-scented braes of the Ord Hill to the bare place at the top, where stands one lonely pine tree.

THE SHANDRY-DAN stops outside the inn; we clamber out as fast as we can and rush to the jetty, scanning the blue strip of water for any sign of a sail. Today we are in time; the ferry-boat lies beside the pier, empty and deserted. The market women seat themselves with their baskets on the bench outside the inn, content to wait; but we, impatient to cross, stand disconsolate on the worn stone blocks that form the sloping jetty. We gaze across the water to the Black Isle, and the group of white cottages at North Kessock. All is stillness and inaction there, as it is with us on the Inverness side. Sea-gulls swoop lazily inland from the outer firth, and one perches near us on the worn-out post to which the boat is moored. He stretches his long wings in the sun, folds them softly and turns an enquiring look in our direction.

"He is wanting bread!" we cry, but the grown-up in charge of the picnic basket refuses to unpack it and points instead to the opposite shore. On the jetty a flag is being hoisted, and now we know that certainly we shall sail soon; for the flag is the signal that the small boat, which supplements the ferry service, has collected a load and is putting off and the big boat must of necessity set sail from our side.

THE CREW COME clattering down the pier; the market women call out greetings, collect their bundles, and follow the men, while we wait at a little distance for our turn to embark. The ferrymen are uncouth-looking fellows with tanned, bearded faces who speak Gaelic, a language with which we are not familiar; so that we are somewhat in awe of them; and it is with a feeling of trepidation that we feel ourselves either lifted by a pair of strong hands and set down in the bottom of the boat, or are told: "Jump you now like a brave boy!" Today there are no cattle or sheep to make the crossing; but, in spite of that, there seems to be no room for us in the boat. We are always in the wrong place—in the way of the oars, or the sail, or even of the tiller, and we have to keep moving at the command of the helmsman. We enjoy it all, for the motion is delightful, and away up the firth we sail toward Ben Wyvis, still wearing a tiny white cap of snow to show that summer has not yet fully come, and far beyond the place where we want to land. Then the boat is swung round, the sail drops and, with the help of the oars, we slip back with the tide nearer and nearer to the other side until we moor at North Kessock. Once more we are lifted on to the jetty, and there are our friends waiting for us with another huge picnic basket. Away we go scrambling one in front of the other, eager to be first to reach the picnic spot, that cool bare place on Ord Hill, where we feel ourselves on the top of the world.

TIMES CHANGE. WHEN we first heard that a steamer was to replace the old ferry-boat, we were thrilled. We imagined a slender, sharp-prowed vessel which would cleave the waters of the "cullachan" and defy the wind and tide. We thought she might be called "The Sea Gull." We could not believe it when we saw a badly painted clumsy boat with a dirty funnel and rounded bow and stern, and were told that this was the steamer of our dreams. When we read her name—"The Maud"—we turned away in silence.

"The Maud" has now gone and, until a chain ferry is installed to cross the firth, the rowing boats are again taking passengers "across the ferry."

A. M. M.

By Courtesy of Arf Galleries Huinck & Scherjon, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE SKATERS, *by J. B. Jongkind*

JOHANNES BARTHOLD JONGKIND was one of the greatest of nineteenth-century Dutch painters. Although he was Dutch by birth and many of his subjects are pre-eminently Dutch, he really belonged to the French school. In France he was esteemed, and there he spent the greater part of his life.

Jongkind was born in a small village in Overijsel in 1819, but shortly afterwards his father moved to Vlaardingen, on the Maas near Rotterdam. The land is typically Dutch—flat polderland, affording extensive views, a land of canals and rivers teeming with large and small craft, full of activity and diversity.

At the beginning of his career, Jongkind was a pupil of Schelfhout, a well-known landscape painter at The Hague. Schelfhout taught him to sketch in the country and to paint water-colors in order to capture his impressions of nature. He, as well as Jongkind's second master, Eugene Isabey, had great expectations of their pupil.

Then Jongkind went to Paris on an allowance awarded him by the King, and soon his talent was recognized by his fellow-artists. His oeuvre had great influence on his contemporaries and on the younger generation of artists. He broke away from old-fashioned romanticism, and his work became fresh and full of light. For hours he would wander along the roads and canals, making sketches of anything which attracted his eye. So thoroughly did he assimilate what he saw that, years after he had left Holland, he painted canvases of Dutch landscapes that looked as fresh and full of color as if he had painted them from nature.

Jongkind also painted many French town-views and landscapes, although his finest paintings were of Dutch scenes. It is therefore strange to note that the appreciation of his work in his native country came late and that even now his countrymen do not give him the attention he deserves.

This example of his excellent brushwork is in the collection of Huinck and Scherjon, in Amsterdam. It shows a wintry landscape with skaters, one of Jongkind's favorite themes, and is dated 1864. A blue, slightly clouded sky occupies the upper portion of the picture. The ground is frozen hard. A boat, firmly fixed in the ice, forms the center of the composition and its slender mast admirably breaks the expanse of sky. The skaters, with their red scarfs, are fighting against the sharp wind. The sawmill and the little bridge, together with the mill in the background, have been kept in gray tones, while the little house to the left has a reddish roof from which the snow has partly melted.

This charming canvas reminds one somewhat of the seventeenth-century Dutch masters, but Jongkind is less orthodox in his manner of viewing a subject; while the seventeenth-century master depicted a wintry landscape with delightful detail, Jongkind entered fully into his subject, commanded it and composed its details.

The Shadow and the Leaf

THE first song
Was the song of the leaf
Singing to the sun:
Let me unfold!
The voice that was hidden close
In the dark of the bud,
In April was silent,
In May knew the echo of cold.
The second song
Was the song of the shadow
Not yet to be.
When a hundred leaves would be shining,
Then would grow deep
The shadow of the tree.
Out of the darkness, darkness
To rest upon the grass.
Lovely the fruit of the wind
And winter's grief—
Lovely the song
Of the shadow and the leaf.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

White Night in Helsingfors

I LEFT Kovno on the 21st of June; the lilacs and chestnuts had finished blossoming, the first strawberries had appeared; summer had commenced. . . . I found myself in a taxi rolling along the spotless Helsingfors streets towards Freddy's home. The town looked festive and gay—all the houses and doorways were decorated with branches of fresh young birch, and the people in the streets all seemed to be carrying great bunches of flowers and leaves to their homes. "You have arrived just in time for the 'Johanni'—or Midsummer, the greatest national fête in Finland," Freddy explained to me.

"Tonight is the famous 'Johanni Nacht,' the shortest in the year, which is usually spent out of doors by the Finns. Great bonfires are lit all over the country, and people roam about in the woods where fairies and goblins and magic flowers are supposed to appear at midnight. . . . The town will be practically empty this night—everybody will have gone to the forests and the islands and will return only next day." It had always been a great wish of mine to spend the "Johanni night" in Finland and I was delighted at the prospect of doing so at last. Freddy promised to take me to see the bonfires that would be burning all along the coast that night, and to watch the sun set and rise again over the Helsingfors bay. This, according to everybody, was one of the loveliest sights imaginable.

We left home about half-past ten that evening. It was beautifully warm and still quite light, the sun was only just setting and the horizon was one mass of glorious colour which faded away gradually as the night advanced. Towards midnight the town seemed enveloped in soft twilight, making it look weird and mysterious, but no darkness came. We drove through the parks and woods which surround Helsingfors, where bonfires were crackling and human shadows roaming eerily among the trees; then, about midnight, we entered the "Torni"—the famous sky-scraper restaurant of Helsingfors, whose roof commanded a magnificent view over the whole gulf. It was really a wonderful sight that met our eyes—the beautiful bay, dotted with islands, was bathed in the soft shimmering light of the white night, and all along the coast and on almost every island bonfires were blazing, sending up their blue smoke into the pale starless sky. About one o'clock it began gradually to get lighter again—a strange, lifeless, fantastic light it seemed—as we drove through the town to the Observatory Hill from which we were going to watch the sunrise. This was one of the loveliest spots in Helsingfors—a beautiful park which, on the very sea, was at present one mass of lilac. Never had I seen such a profusion of it, the whole park seemed saturated with its fragrance. I could not stop burying my face in it. . . .

Soon a breathless stillness seemed to envelop the park, then a fresh breeze rose from the bay and in a few moments a dazzling ray of liquid gold shot across the water, lighting up the trees and the grass, and waking the twittering birds. Then a great fiery disc rose out of the sea and Midsummer Day had dawned bright and beautiful over Helsingfors. —MARY BRITNIEVA, in "A Stranger in Your Midst." (London: Arthur Barker, Ltd.)

"A word fitly spoken"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN PROVERBS (25:11) we read, "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." How often has the truth of this proverb been proved in one's own experience! But, alas, how often one has wished, when it was too late, that his words had been "fitly spoken"!

The quality of our thinking determines the quality of our words. Thoughts of anger, hate, and impatience find expression in words which distress and wound even those whom we love best. Conversely, thoughts of love and helpfulness find expression in words which bless and heal. In order, then, that one may always have thoughts which will be expressed in words that bring consolation where there is sorrow, healing where there is sickness, abundance where there is lack, one's consciousness must be constantly filled with thoughts of love, health, joy, gratitude, and a sense of abundance.

How, then, may one make sure that he shall always have in his consciousness thoughts which will ever be productive of good? Through the constant and consecrated study of the Bible in the light which Christian Science throws upon its pages, one may so increase his understanding of God as Love that he will of necessity express love in his every thought and act.

When adverse conditions come into our experience and thoughts of fear, worry, impatience, self-condemnation, and false judgment come knocking at the door of consciousness, it is necessary that we promptly close it upon this devastating horde of evils. Through the study and application of the truths of Christian Science, as set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, one learns to annul their seeming activity by an immediate and positive denial of their place, power, or influence in human consciousness. Then naturally and logically follow the realization and declaration that the real man expresses the qualities of courage, fearlessness, patience, confidence, faithfulness, joy, and activity. By promptly rejecting and rendering impotent the errors or evil thoughts and bringing into conscious activity true or righteous thoughts, we shall solve the human problem. This method is effective, whether the discordant condition to to be overcome be one of position, environment, sickness, lack, or any of the myriad forms in which evil claims to afflict mankind.

In the Christian Science textbook we find this arresting statement (p. 234): "Sin and disease must be thought before they can be manifested. You must control evil thoughts in the first instance, or they will control you in the second." Thus, in order that our words may always be helpful, the door of consciousness must be securely barred and locked against evil thoughts of every name and nature, and opened wide to thoughts of "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," which are "the fruit of the Spirit," as St. Paul said.

"But how may I be sure of excluding all those evil thoughts which would try to invade my consciousness?" asks one who has tried unsuccessfully to overcome sinful thinking. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210), Mrs. Eddy gives this message to her followers: "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness." In these statements we find the key that locks the door through which evil would try to enter our thinking.

A man in deep despair, because of illness which had failed to yield to the ministrations of his kindly physician, was advised to call upon a Christian Science practitioner for help. Through the loving help of the one upon whom he called he was gently led to see that God is his loving Father, ever mindful of him, always ready to bless and heal, ever ready to supply his need; that God is Love, and that He does not afflict His children. Step by step, he was led to see that man is the son of God, expressing Him in health, wholeness, harmony, perfection, and right activity. In little more than an hour, when the practitioner left, the man was uplifted, refreshed, indeed, completely healed. To this man the words spoken by the practitioner were "like apples of gold in pictures of silver." And so they proved, for not only did the healing prove to be permanent, but other members of his household were likewise blessed through the new understanding of God which came to them.

So, as one goes about his daily tasks, whether in the home, the office, the shop, or the schoolroom, opportunities frequently present themselves for the word "fitly spoken." A word of comfort and consolation to one who is sorrowing, encouragement to one who feels that he has failed, cheer to one who is in despair, courage to one filled with fear, a loving greeting to the household in the morning, all these and many more will ever be as "apples of gold in pictures of silver" to those in need.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

"LA PALABRA QUE SE DICE OPORTUNAMENTE"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN LOS PROVERBIOS (25:11) leemos: "Como manzanas de oro en canastillos de plata, es la palabra que se dice oportunamente." ¡Cuántas veces se ha probado la verdad de este proverbio en nuestra propia experiencia! ¡Pero cuántas veces también, desgraciadamente, hemos deseado, cuando ya era tarde, que nuestras palabras se hubiesen dicho "oportunamente"!

La cualidad de nuestra manera de pensar determina la cualidad de nuestras palabras. Los pensamientos de cólera, odio e impaciencia encuentran expresión en palabras que hieren y atormentan hasta a aquellos a quienes más queremos. Del otro lado, los pensamientos de amor y de caridad encuentran expresión en palabras que bendicen y curan. Para tener, pues, siempre una manera de pensar que se exprese en palabras que traigan consuelo en donde haya pena, curación en donde haya enfermedad, abundancia en donde haya escasez, nuestra mente tiene que estar llena constantemente de pensamientos de amor, salud, alegría, gratitud y un sentido de abundancia.

¿Y cómo podemos estar seguros de albergar constantemente en nuestra conciencia pensamientos tales que sean siempre productivos de bien? Por el estudio persistente y consagrado de la Biblia a la luz que la Ciencia Cristiana esparce sobre sus páginas, adelanta uno en su entendimiento de Dios como Amor de tal manera que no puede menos que expresar bondad en todos sus pensamientos y acciones.

Cuando se presenten condiciones adversas en nuestra experiencia, y el temor, la inquietud, la impaciencia, la condenación propia y el juicio falso llaman a la puerta de nuestra conciencia, es necesario que la cerremos prontamente contra esta horda devastadora de males. Mediante el estudio y la aplicación de las verdades de la Ciencia Cristiana, tal como se exponen en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) de Mary Baker Eddy, aprende uno a anular su actividad aparente por una negación inmediata y positiva de que puedan tener lugar, influencia o poder sobre la conciencia humana. Luego siguen, natural y lógicamente, la comprensión y declaración de que el hombre verdadero expresa las cualidades de ánimo, valor, paciencia, confianza, fidelidad, alegría y actividad. Si refutamos prestamente los errores o pensamientos malos, despojándolos de todo poder y trayendo, a su vez, más bien pensamientos rectos o verdaderos en operación consciente, resolveremos el problema humano. Este método resulta eficaz, cualquiera que sea la condición discordante que haya que vencer, sea acerca de la ocupación o del medio ambiente, de enfermedad, escasez o cualquiera de las miles de formas, bajo las cuales el mal pretende afligir al género humano.

En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana encontramos esta declaración sorprendente (p. 234): "Hay que pensar el pecado y la enfermedad, antes de que éstos se puedan manifestar exteriormente. Es necesario que dominemos los pensamientos malos en la primera instancia, no sea que nos dominen en la segunda instancia." Así es que para estar seguros de que nuestras palabras sean siempre de provecho, la puerta de nuestra conciencia tiene que estar seguramente cerrada, con llave y cerrojo, contra los pensamientos malos de todo nombre y de toda clase, pero abierta de par en par para los pensamientos de "amor, gozo, paz, longanimidad, benignidad, bondad, fidelidad, mansedumbre, templanza", los cuales son, según nos dice San Pablo, "el fruto del Espíritu".

"¿Pero cómo puedo estar seguro de excluir todos aquellos pensamientos malos que tratan de invadir mi conciencia?" quizás pregunte alguien que se ha esforzado en vano a vencer los pensamientos pecaminosos. En la página 210 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) Mary Baker Eddy da este mensaje a sus discípulos: "Queridos Científicos Cristianos: Tened la mente siempre tan llena de Verdad y de Amor, que ni el pecado, ni la enfermedad, ni la muerte puedan entrar en ella. Es claro que no se puede añadir nada a la mente ya llena. No hay puerta por la cual pueda entrar el mal, ni espacio que el mal pueda ocupar en una mente llena de bondad." En estas declaraciones encontramos la llave que cierra la puerta por la cual el mal quisiera entrar en nuestro pensamiento.

A un hombre en profunda desesperación a causa de una enfermedad que los esfuerzos de su médico bondadoso no podían aliviar, se le aconsejó que se consultase con un practicante de la Ciencia Cristiana. Por medio de la ayuda paciente de aquel a quién se dirigió, fue guiado dulcemente hasta ver que Dios era su Padre, lleno de amor, siempre consciente de él, siempre dispuesto a bendecir y a sanar, siempre dispuesto a proveerle de todo lo que le hiciera falta. Fué guiado a comprender que Dios es el Amor, y que no manda aflicciones a Sus hijos. Paso por paso, fué guiado a entender que el hombre es el hijo de Dios, a quien expresa en salud, plentitud, armonía, perfección y actividad armoniosa. En poco más de una hora, cuando el practicante le dejó, el hombre se sentía elevado, renovado, sí—completamente sanado. Para este hombre, las palabras dichas por el practicante fueron como "manzanas de oro en canastillos de plata". Y así resultó, puesto que no solamente fué la cura de aquel enfermo permanente, sino que también otras personas en ese hogar fueron bendecidas por el nuevo entendimiento de Dios, que se les había revelado.

Así es que cuando uno atiende a sus quehaceres cotidianos—ya sean en el hogar, en la oficina, en la tienda o en la escuela—se le presentan oportunidades frecuentes para decir tales palabras "oportunamente". Una palabra de consuelo a uno que esté afligido, una palabra alentadora al que se sienta fracasado, una palabra de ánimo al que esté desesperado, otra de valor al que esté lleno de temor, un saludo afectuoso por la mañana a los demás miembros de la familia, tales palabras y muchas otras pueden resultar como "manzanas de oro en canastillos de plata" para los que las necesiten.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Snow in Spring

HERE where the sky came down in flakes
As feathery soft and white as wool,
The wild plum thicket stirs and shakes
Snow from its clouds more beautiful,
More light and soft than any snow
Wind-borne from icy winter skies.
Where white pear petals drift and blow
Down the warm wind like snow that flies
From slow December's drowsy wings
I have forgot the ice, the cold,
Because a sun-daft robin flings
Rapture where apple buds unfold.

LEONA AMES HILL

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Boads — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1937

Deficit Dinner Of Democrats Causes Furor

Members of Both Parties in Boston Hit Methods of Selling Tickets

Say Pressure Used

Claim Is Made Liquor Dealers Were Urged to Buy One or More at $25 Each

As Democratic leaders completed preparations for a series of "victory dinners" to be held throughout the country tomorrow night to meet the party's $500,000 deficit, the methods used to sell tickets for the dinners in Massachusetts were under fire today.

Federal, State, county and city employees were being dunned for tickets, whether Democrats or Republicans, it was charged, and letters were sent to Boston liquor dealers suggesting that they purchase one or more tickets at $25 a plate because members of the Boston and State licensing commissions would be present.

Former Gov. James M. Curley, a Democrat, declared the letters to the liquor dealers were "the old ballyhoo that's always used." Gov. Charles F. Hurley decried the letters as "pretty high-pressure salesmanship." City Councillor Robert G. Wilson, Republican, went further, saying "the proposed holdup" of the dealers made "official" the "present unofficial connection between Boston politics and booze."

Employees complained that ticket salesmen made them feel it would be "advisable" to buy a ticket—or at least a share in one—to keep their jobs. Cafe proprietors made public copies of letters they had received bearing the name of Frank H. Foy, dinner director in Massachusetts.

Mr. Foy denied authorship of the letters, attributing them to an "enthusiastic" subordinate. He denied that any pressure was being used to dispose of tickets. Chairman William P. Hayes, of the State Alcohol Beverage Control Commission, told a banquet meeting of liquor licensees at Springfield they "do not have to buy any tickets" to the dinner.

The letter to the liquor dealers, after mentioning that Governor Hurley is state chairman of the dinner and that Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston is honorary chairman, continued:

"Members of the Alcohol Beverage Commission have purchased tickets. A substantial block has been set aside for members of the Boston police department, and the members of the Boston licensing board have signified their intention of being present. We feel you would also like to attend this affair."

The letter added that a record would be kept in Boston of those who subscribed and a copy of the list sent to national Democratic headquarters.

Mrs. Saben Hits The Pike for New Suit for 'Hubby'

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 3 (AP)—More than a quarter of the $200 given her by a Townsend club already spent in two days, Mrs. Carrie A. Saben swung into the third day of her pension plan test today by shopping for a new suit for her machinist husband, Walter.

The 61-year-old housewife was engaged in determining how quickly a 2 per cent transactions tax would accumulate. With each of the 51 dollar bills she spent went a certificate carrying 50 squares. Each time the bill and certificate change hands the recipient will contribute 2 cents. When all the 50 squares are gone the Townsend Club will have a dollar profit.

Already Mrs. Saben has purchased two tires for the family's 1933 sedan at a net cost of $30; underwear, socks and a tie for her husband; two tablecloths, milk tickets and a movie show.

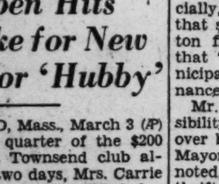
Today she planned to resume her shopping, but she added "Hubbie" would get his new suit only if she could find one she considered "satisfactory." She insists all of her purchases follow a strict budget.

Court Clerk Advanced

Thomas P. O'Connor, of Roxbury, criminal sessions clerk of the U. S. District Court at Boston, was admitted to practice in that court yesterday by Judge Elisha H. Brewster on the recommendation of Asst. U. S. Attorney Frank W. Tomasello. He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk County in 1934.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, with slight temperature change; lowest near 30 degrees tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and somewhat warmer; moderate northerly winds, shifting to southeast and south Thursday.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and north winds, becoming southerly Thursday, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	27	Minneapolis	26	26
Bermuda	60	52	New Orleans	46	46
Chicago	34	32	New York	32	32
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	38	36
Helena	38	16	Philadelphia	28	30
Jacksonville	40	40	St. Louis	42	42
Kansas City	48	44	San Francisco	52	50
Los Angeles	60	56	Washington	42	38
Miami	54	50			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 3.
B—Minimum, March 2.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:29 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Thursday, 3:44 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 5:09 p. m.

United Shoe Workers Union Launched by CIO

Boston News Today

New Shoe Union Enters the Arena

A new union, named the United Shoe Workers of America, was launched upon the troubled waters of American industry today by John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

Fomed by the amalgamation of several existing shoe unions as a result of balloting a week ago, the new organization was given the official blessing of John Brophy, national director of the C. I. O.

With a temporary organizing committee of four members named to direct its activities until the initial convention next Nov.8 at St. Louis, Mo., it takes its place beside the United Automobile Workers and other national C. I. O. unions.

The New England Council of the C. I. O. made public a letter from Mr. Brophy, in which he described the establishment of the union as follows:

"Confirming conference that I had with you today, it has been agreed that the name of the United Shoe Workers of America and its constitution be adopted, except that an organizing committee be set up in conformity with the recent ballot of the three shoe workers organizations, viz: the United Shoe and Leather Workers, the Shoe Workers Protective Association and the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, the first two of which voted favorably, and in the third, while failing of a majority, a substantial favorable vote was cast for amalgamation.

"The organizing committee shall consist of Messrs. Mahan and Mitchell of the United Shoe and Leather Workers and Messrs. Turner and Nolan of the Shoe Workers Protective Association. This committee will function until the unity convention, which is scheduled to be held in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1937."

City Government Inquiry Is Sought

Declaring that Boston, with the sympathetic assistance of the State Legislature, could save millions of dollars in municipal funds that are "wasted annually," Eric A. Nelson, representative of the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League, today appeared at the State House to demand an immediate legislative investigation of the administration of government in Boston.

Mr. Nelson's demands, in a petition by the real estate organization and heard before the Joint Committee on Rules, were based chiefly upon the city of Boston's methods of handling contracts for public works, contracts which the league contended provided loopholes for corruption.

"Boston is in a bad way financially," Mr. Nelson stated. He felt that some of the trouble with Boston finances was due to the fact that "there are no experts on municipal finance on the Boston Finance Commission."

Mr. Nelson did not ignore the possibility that Boston might be taken over by a state finance commission. Mayor Mansfield's expenditures, he noted, "are greater than his spendthrift predecessor."

The league's petition specifically stated that the commission to be appointed to investigate Boston finances was not "to include a single Boston Senator."

New Bill Proposes To Close Loopholes

State Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican floor leader of the Senate, today asked a legislative committee to plug the legal loopholes in the State's civil service law.

He asked adoption of his bill which would require provisional and non-competitive appointees of the last two years to take competitive examinations for their posts.

The bill, according to State House observers, would have the effect of forcing many appointees of former Gov. James M. Curley, Democrat, out of office.

Because the bill is virtually restricted to the period in which Mr. Curley held office, Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, said the bill should go back for the last 12 years. Senator Cotton said he would have no objection to such a change.

Senator Cotton declared loopholes in the law today permit frequent violations of the spirit of the civil service statutes. He said such violations had been especially noticeable during 1935-36 (when Mr. Curley was in office) but had ceased this year (when Charles F. Hurley became Governor).

Another advocate of the bill was Prof. Livingston Hall, of Harvard University, representing the Massachusetts Civic League.

Opposition to the proposal was expressed by State Senators Joseph A. Langone, Boston; James P. Meehan, Lawrence, and Bernard L. Sullivan, Chelsea. Senator Meehan charged the bill was not filed in good faith and was aimed directly at the "previous Administration."

Murphy Called Before Governor

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's secretary was attempting to reach Howard Haines Murphy, State Commissioner of Agriculture, today to request him to appear before the Governor, who has formally requested his resignation.

It is understood that if the commissioner refuses to resign he will be handed personally a list of the charges against him and a date for removal proceedings will be set, possibly March 8.

Mr. Murphy's removal has been sought by various agricultural groups on the grounds of inefficiency and incapability of operating the agricultural department in a manner as beneficial to farmers as before his appointment.

Canada Eases The Duty on Gifts

Gifts for residents of Canada can now be sent free of duty up to a valuation of $5 as far as the Canadian Government is concerned, the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce announces. Heretofore, free entry was provided only on gifts of less than $1 value.

The more liberal exemption is a part of a series of changes in the Canadian tariff which involves both increases and decreases in duty on American products, and provides for free entry or reduced duties on 179 items when imported from the United Kingdom.

U. S. Mediator Moves to End Truck Strike

Confers With Gov. Quinn on Walkout of Drivers in Rhode Island

To See McMahon

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3 (AP)—Pickets in the Rhode Island trucking strike, blockading the Boston Post Road at the state line in Pawtucket, seized a Springfield truck as it crossed the line this afternoon and drove it away.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3—The Federal Government took steps today to settle the strike of 2400 Rhode Island truck drivers, after most of the police officers of the State had been on duty continually for the past 36 hours to prevent disorder.

Charles J. Post, a conciliator of the United States Department of Labor, arrived at Providence shortly before noon and conferred with Gov. Robert E. Quinn. This afternoon he expected to take up the strike matter with the director of labor, Thomas F. McMahon.

State police have convoyed all trucks in and out of the State since early this morning, after 250 pickets blocked the highway into Massachusetts and roving pickets in automobiles stopped all trucks attempting to enter Rhode Island from Connecticut.

The state police at Hope Valley barracks are holding six men who, they allege, attempted to block all trucks leaving Rhode Island. No charge has been placed against them.

Guard 40 Trucks

In Pawtucket the police were guarding 40 trucks that had been driven into Manton Street next to the Narrangansett race track. Rumors reached the police there that the strikers intended to burn the trucks but union headquarters said that any violence or vandalism would not be tolerated. Today one third of the truck operators had signed an agreement with the union.

Those owners who signed either carried perishable goods or handled freight coming from Sound liners.

Mr. Post indicated that if he could get the strikers to go into mediation with the truck operators he believed that the strike could be settled within three hours.

The truck owners have said that they were willing to mediate terms of the strike but that the truck drivers had refused to accept their terms after they had agreed to pay the higher wage demanded at first. The police in all cities and towns have kept all of their personnel on duty because of the violence that occurred before the first agreement with the union was signed a year ago.

Demand Guild Reporters

Like the United Automobile workers in the Middle West, the union spokesmen are insisting that reporters who cover the strike carry Guild cards. No information is given out unless the reporters produce union membership certificates. The same situation applies to photographers who are being driven away from places where trucks have been abandoned.

Meanwhile, hundreds of pickets lined coal company yards, the waterfront, and railroad freight terminals, hampering shipments and advising drivers to join the union. Blockades were also still in effect at state-line points.

Two were cases of violence reported in the first 24 hours of the strike. At the Massachusetts-Rhode Island border, in Pawtucket, strike pickets last night dragged a driver from his cab, beat him, and then finally allowed him to drive his truck away. Another driver said that his truck had been stoned.

There was no appreciable curtailment in deliveries of fuel and foodstuffs last night and early today. Longshoremen gave the strikers support by refusing to handle merchandise from nonunion trucks, and the Colonial liner, Arrow, and the Providence Line's Richard Peck, sailed for New York with freight cargoes, which, it was reported, were about one third of normal.

While all participants in the truck dispute were biding time until the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

'Trade Winds' of an 'Open Winter'

Fay Foto Service; Rittase; Nesmith

Upper—Shopping Crowd on Washington Street, Boston
Lower—"Going Into Town" Scene on a Massachusetts Parkway

Train at Railroad Terminal Awaits Its Horde of Shoppers

Business Rise In N. E. Shown By Council Index

While national indices generally registered declines in business activity in January as compared with December, the New England Council's index of general business activity in New England advanced from 104.5 per cent of estimated normal in December to 107.4 in January, it was announced here today.

The council's index now stands at a level 31.1 per centa bove January a year ago and at the highest point for any month since November, 1929, when the index registered 107.8.

There was a slight slackening in cotton manufacturing activity in January, after allowances for seasonal change. In the woolen industry there was a sharp decline though activity still continues above normal levels. The other components of the council's index—power production, carloadings, industrial employment, shoe production and metal tonnage receipts of New England's railroads—all showed substantial improvements which contributed to the upward movement of the composite index.

The peak of the boom in the woolen industry, which carried activity to unusually high levels in December, has apparently been passed, with little new business immediately in sight. However, mills have a heavy back-log of spring business still on their books, probably sufficient to keep mill activity at a high level through March.

Cotton mill activity as measured by cotton spindle activity continued at a high level with little change as between December and January. Business is still being offered and many small orders are still being taken by spinners able to give fairly quick delivery. Most mills are well sold ahead.

Orders for industrial equipment continue to hold up to the high levels reported in December and indications point to continued substantial advances in the heavier industries.

It appears that the adverse effects of the automobile strike on New England industry were very

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Flood Control Plan Approved For Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Another step toward adequate New England flood control was taken this week when Maj.-Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers, approved a detailed control plan for the Connecticut river valley. Recently he approved one for the Merrimack river valley. Construction work under both projects can start in the year beginning next July 1, the engineers state, provided the states involved have by then agreed on an approved plan for the allocation of land and damage costs, which must be borne by local interests.

The recommended Connecticut river project consists of nine storage reservoirs at a total cost of $13,411,400, of which $9,878,300 would be construction cost to be paid by the Federal Government, and $3,533,100 the cost of land and damages. The reservoir sites would be at Lyndon Center, Victory, Harvey Lake, Groton Pond, Union Village, Gaysville, North Hartland and North Springfield in Vermont and Surrey Mountain in New Hampshire.

N. H. Sales Tax Constitutional, Court Advises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 3—Enactment of a sales tax in New Hampshire is now possible as a result of an advisory opinion by the State Supreme Court.

The court yesterday ruled the tax and five other measures advocated by the New Hampshire Tax Commission to relieve the tax burden on real estate are constitutional.

An attempt to pass this controversial tax and some of the others is thus assured. The object of all the new measures would be to broaden the present tax base, thus relieving real estate, but opposition already has developed to the sales tax plan.

In ruling on the sales levy, the high court declared it does not appear to be a duplication of taxation, but suggested the bill as drafted by the commission be rewritten so as to place the tax on the retailer and not on the purchaser.

The present bill would require the retailer to collect the tax from the purchaser and pay it to the State.

This form often is called by opponents of the sales tax the least objectionable form, because the tax is obvious. One of the chief complaints of the opponents has been against invisible or indirect payment of the tax through its addition to the price by the retailer or wholesaler.

Another objection is that the tax falls on necessities as well as luxuries, and therefore, according to its critics, hurts the poor.

The other tax proposals of the state commission found valid by the Supreme Court were: a state income tax, a tax on interest and dividends, taxes on legacies and successions, repeal of present taxes on stock in trade and livestock.

Connecticut Car Inspection Starts on 311,000 Machines

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3—This is the season when the Connecticut motorist becomes aware of the state government. The Motor Vehicles Department has taken his money for a new registration. This week the department's testing lanes are opening for another of the semiannual periods for mechanical inspection of all automobiles. Soon the state will demand $3 for renewal of his operator's license.

Now Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor has revealed, speaking to the Appropriations Committee of the General Assembly, that he believes the 25-cent fee for the semiannual inspection service should be raised to 50 cents. For that sum, he said, he could erect permanent inspection stations, roofed to protect them from the weather, could keep them open all the year, and could provide a "better inspection service."

Against committee criticism of the inspection as now conducted, Commissioner Connor defended himself vigorously. For the first time in history, he said, the department has an accurate record of engine numbers. Soon Connecticut will be, as a result of this semiannual check, "a poor place to dispose of a stolen car."

He admitted that the inspection, which became an issue in the last political campaign, "is a little annoying," but he claimed that it had shown its worth in decreased numbers of traffic fatalities. It is better to be annoyed, said Colonel Connor, than to be injured.

More than 311,000 automobiles had been registered for the new year when the use of new plates became compulsory March 1. It was the highest figure with which the department ever started a registration year. But the new and shiny aluminum markers, designed to last five years, have raised a storm of criticism. When the sun strikes them they gleam like a window pane, obscuring the numbers so they cannot be read. Colonel Connor says the aluminum will lose some of its brightness with a little age.

* * *

First signs of progress on the institutional building program, for which the General Assembly is prepared to spend $11,000,000, have come with the announcement by the Appropriations Committee that it will hear what institutional heads have to say next week. The State Reorganization Commission has completed the text of its bill setting up a new department of public works which, if established, would conduct the entire building project. There has been frank discussion among legislators of the desirability of centralizing responsibility for the building program to avoid waste, confusion, poor planning, delay, and possibly graft. The Reorganization Commission proposes that the new commissioner of public works, responsible directly to the Governor, should have entire charge of letting contracts and overseeing construction. People who are to use the buildings when they are finished would have the final word on plans.

* * *

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross's dramatic pronouncement that there will be no sit-down strikes in Connecticut while he is Governor, was the big labor development not only of the week but of many months. The Governor got prompt comebacks from spokesmen for the C. I. O.-organized strikers at the Electric Boat Company, but it is regarded as significant that the Connecticut Federation of Labor, dominant in the State, has made no protest. With the Electric Boat Company strikers no longer "sitting down," but picketing outside the gates in the time-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Mild Winter's Heat Savings Spent on Auto

Economies of a Snowless Season Are Showing Many Paradoxes

Losses and Gains

Railroads Losing on Snow Trains but Profiting on Removal of Snow

The economics of an unprecedented, snow-free winter in New England were today reported by business men, railroads, welfare authorities, fuel distributors and even the family man as bursting with paradoxes.

Retail stores, for instance, despite the lack of snow announced that sales of winter sports togs were the greatest in their history. Railroads that were generally considered losing money because of snow-train cancellations reported heavy profits from savings on snow removal. Oil and coal companies, known to be losing money on fuel deliveries to 2,000,000 home owners in Massachusetts alone, declared heavy increases in gasoline sales and in industrial oil sales.

And the home owners, pocketing approximately $20,000,000 savings on heat bills were found to be spending these savings to bring the automobile out of dead storage and getting it onto the road from two to three months earlier than usual.

Statistics Show

This avalanche of paradoxical statistics flowed in from all over New England today in reply to the question, "Does a warm, snowless winter mean more or less money in the treasury?"

Open or closed, the winter season is always a good one for retail stores. And this winter has been no exception. Shopping throngs have been larger than ever in downtown Boston, for instance. Open streets and warm weather have invited customers into the store district. And despite the lack of snow, unprecedented sales of skiis, overcoats, mittens, heavy stockings and other winter sports equipment are reported by several department stores.

Most of these commodities, according to Boston retail merchants, were purchased "in anticipation of a big winter." That this anticipation has lingered right up to March 1 is indicated in the fact that very few of the sports togs have been returned for exchange.

Sales volume in Boston department stores has increased each month from November through February, according to First National Bank statiticians. Monthly gains over last year ranged from 10 to 12 per cent.

Fuel Bills Saved

Coal, coke and oil distributors today confirmed rumors that the family man and the apartment house owner had saved from 10 to 15 per cent on fuel bills this winter to date. Home owners tell of having saved from $10 to $27 on fuel. But did this money go into the bank? Perhaps some of it did. But without snow and with Old Sol sending down unusual warmth for January and February, many families have kept their automobiles on the road this winter instead of waiting, as many formerly did, until April 1 to save on insurance and gasoline bills.

Further figures will prove this. This winter to date, motorists have burned up approximately 4,000,000 more gallons of gasoline than last year in Massachusetts alone. They have contributed $120,000 in added revenues to the State in gasoline taxes. On March 1, there were nearly 100,000 more automobiles on the State's highways than last year which meant a considerable increase in the business of servicing and repairing automobiles.

Hence, while distributors of oil for home heating have lost 20 to 25 per cent of their business this winter, these losses have been offset by a 10 to 13 per cent rise in gasoline sales and a 10 to 15 per cent increase in the sales of oil to industrial plants now booming to normal prosperity levels.

About $20,000,000

Oil prices today stood at the same levels as last year while coal was selling at $13.25 a ton compared with $12.90 last year at this time.

Taking as the individual saving a maximum of $10 on heat bills this winter for 2,000,000 consumers would mean a gross saving of at least $20,000,000. This saving has been a boon to retail stores, which have absorbed many of the heat dollars for almost every kind of item excepting snow shovels, which dropped off more than 50 per cent in volume from last year.

Railroads are not seeking the sympathy they appear to invite by having almost all their snow-train schedules cancelled. On the contrary, the Boston & Maine explained that revenues obtained from snow-train operations are used wholly for the removal of snow and ice from the tracks. Without much snow and ice to combat, snow removal costs were reduced from last winter's high total of $560,889 to this winter's total to date of little more than $60,000.

On its snow-train schedules, the line earned $201,000 last year. This winter's crop of snow-trains has produced little more than $20,000.

Another paradox appeared in the State of Massachusetts' snow removal costs. In the severe winter of 1935-36, the State spent something more than $268,000 for snow removal. This year an equal amount was appropriated by the Legislature. And despite the fact that Massachusetts has gone through the easiest winter in its history, so far, all excepting $60,000 of the snow removal funds have been expended.

Public Works officials explained

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

Further Cuts in the Market For Prison Goods Opposed

Legislative Hearings

Weakening of the Massachusetts law requiring the State and its subdivisions to purchase prison-made goods would "wreck" the prison industrial system, Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy state commissioner of correction, declared today before the legislative committee on public welfare.

He opposed the proposal that cities, towns and counties be exempt from the law, saying it would throw prisoners into idleness and idleness would produce a dangerous situation in the penal institutions.

The bill, an annual proposal, was sponsored by Charles A. Waterman, Boston manufacturers' agent, who insisted that commercial houses suffer loss of business because of the prison industries, and that they cannot, therefore, hire as many men as they would. He also charged prison-made goods often are not of the right quality.

Mr. Bagley, however, declared the prison industries were so small that they hardly interfered with private industry. On the other hand, he said, the state would lose money if the income from prison work were to be abolished. The American Federation of Labor, he added, favors the adoption of the Massachusetts prison goods law in other states.

* * *

Insurance Inquiry

A proposed investigation of industrial life insurance companies, those companies which provide weekly premium policies, was advocated today by Representative John W. Lasell of Northbridge and opposed strenuously by insurance companies before the joint Committee on Rules.

Representative Lasell, speaking in favor of his own bill, said insurance companies should not object to an investigation if everything about them is "above board."

Such an investigation, he said, has not been made by a commission since 1906 and it was now high time for a complete study. A survey, he added, might reveal that premiums are too high, that industrial life insurance profits were used to carry on other forms of insurance and that "a fellow might be given a better run for his money than he is now getting."

The industrial life companies were the target for the 1935-36 Legislature when a bill was passed requiring the companies to provide cash surrender values at the end of five years. Some of the firms had

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Idiot's Delight," Pulitzer prize play by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk, Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Chaffey and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY—Program of vaudeville presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN — "God's Country and the Woman," featuring George Brent, Beverly Roberts and others. 1, 4, 7, 10:20. Also "The Luckiest Girl in the World." 2:30, 5:40, 8:40.

METROPOLITAN — "Ready, Willing and Able," with Ruby Keeler and Lee Dixon. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Stage: Louie Armstrong and his "Harlemania Revue." Tomorrow: "John Meade's Woman," featuring Edward Arnold. Stage: Paradise on Parade Revue of 1937.

BOSTON—"Don't Tell the Wife," featuring Guy Kibbee, Una Merkel and Lynne Overman. 10:34 a. m., 1:34, 5, 8, 10:30. Stage: The Ritz Bros. in "Stars on Parade." Tomorrow: "Mysterious Crossing," featuring James Dunn, Jean Rogers, Andy Devine and Hobart Cavanaugh. Stage: "World's Fairest on Parade."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Every Sunday," with Deanna Durbin and Judy Garland. "March of Time," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts. Through Thursday.

MEMORIAL—"On the Avenue," with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll. 10:42 a. m., 12:58, 3:14, 5:28, 7:34, 9:49. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Sea Devils," with Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster and Ida Lupino.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"In His Steps," with Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. 2, 5, 8:05. "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney and Mae Clarke. 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "March of Time." 3:20, 6:25, 9:35.

MODERN — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Laughing at Trouble," with Jane Darwell and Lois Wilson. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

UNIVERSITY — "Anthony Adverse," with Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. 2:20, 5:30, 8:40. Also "The March of Time." Tomorrow: George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." Also "Luckiest Girl in the World."

Radio Programs
On Page 12

EXETER—"Trailin' West," with Dick Foran and Paula Stone. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Born to Dance," featuring Eleanor Powell. 3:09, 6, 8:55. Tomorrow: "North of Nome," with Jack Holt and Evelyn Venable. Also "Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin and Ray Milland.

TREMONT—"I Live for Love," with Dolores Del Rio. 2, 11:43 a. m., 2:26, 5:25, 8:24. Also "Men in White," with Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 10:04 a. m., 12:47, 3:46, 6:48, 9:44.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7, 9:50. Also "Career Woman," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. Fenway: 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Green Light," co-starring Errol Flynn, Anita Louise and Margaret Lindsay. Also "Smart Blonde," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:43 a. m., 2:20, 4:45, 7:30, 10.

FINE ARTS—"Liebelei," featuring Magda Schneider. In German with English subtitles. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Also George Arliss in "The Iron Duke." 3:00, 6:30, 9:40.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Music

BOSTON ART CLUB—Chamber concert by Goding - Thiede - Zeise Trio. Assisting artists: Frank MacDonald, violin, and Harry Welcome, viola. 8:30.

PAINE HALL, HARVARD—Concert by the Wellesley College Orchestra. Malcolm Holmes, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS—Clara E. Wagner on "The Community Theater." Three one-act plays. Brighton High School Center, Warren and Cambridge Streets. 8.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Lucy Simonds on "Ring of the Niebelungen." 40 Beacon Street. 11.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "English Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Prof. Dirk H. van der Stucken on "Civilization and Economics." 46 Beacon Street. 11.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—J. G. Crowther on "Joseph Henry and the Smithsonian Institution," Hunt Hall. 4.

First Streamline Steam Locomotive For New Haven In

A new leviathan of the rails, first of the ten streamlined steam locomotives ordered by the New Haven railroad last year arrived today at the South Station after a delivery trip which began at the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia.

The locomotive is on exhibition today at the South Station from 4 to 8 p. m., and on Thursday it will be on display from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. On succeeding days the new locomotive will be exhibited at Providence and Westerly, R. I., New London, Saybrook, New Haven and Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass.

Resembling a large bullet the new streamlined locomotive presents a striking appearance enhanced partly by the silver stripes on her front and the long stripe painted on her side and tender, and by her disk driving wheels. This appearance is heightened by the steel sheathing which begins at the headlight forming the bullet nose and which extends over the top concealing the usual smokestack, steam dome, sandbox, safety valves and steam turrets, giving her a clean look from front to back.

Horizontal Whistle

Even the new locomotive's whistle is laid horizontally near the front and has been especially developed to produce a mellow tone with great carrying power but which is not objectionable at close range. The tender fits into the streamlined picture since it is nearly the same height as the locomotive and preserves an unbroken line for the entire unit.

As one of the newest members of the locomotive family the new streamlined combines all the latest knowledge of the builders. The design was worked out by the New Haven road and the builder. When the ten are delivered the road will have the distinction of owning the largest fleet of streamlined steam locomotives of any American railroad.

The new fleet will be used in the Shore Line service of the New Haven between Boston and New Haven. Each locomotive is designed to haul a 15-car train at a maximum speed of 80 miles an hour.

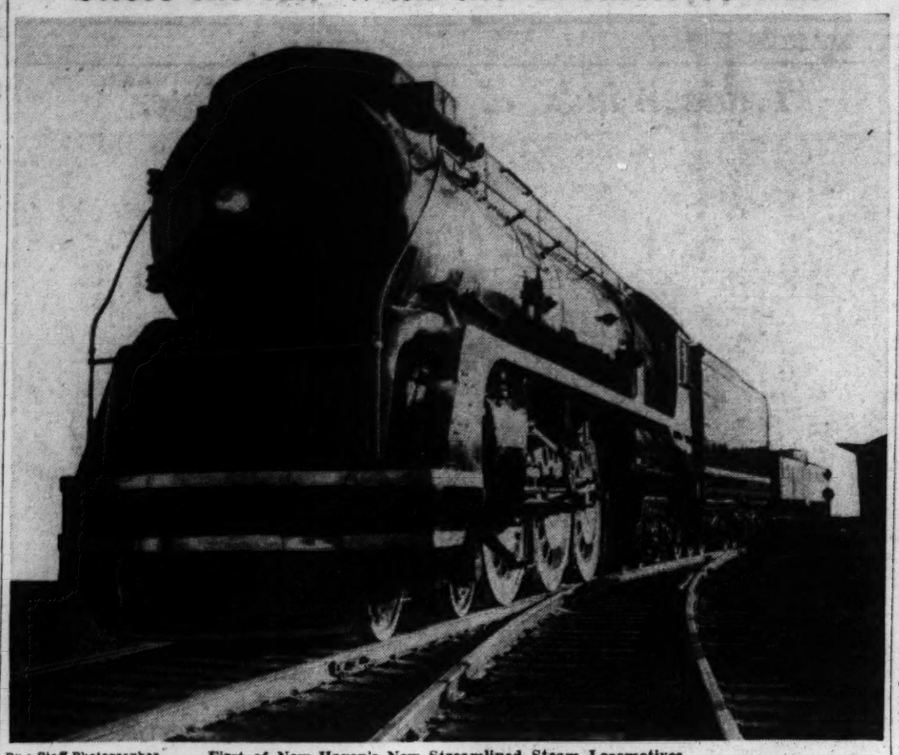
Sends Smoke Upward

Appearance, however, is not the only difference between this new giant and previous locomotives. Louvres at the front end, for instance, are designed to take the smoke from the engine directly up into the air and prevent it from flowing down over the train while it is in motion. Inside the cab the fireman stokes the firebox with an automatic stoker, a device labor saving and efficiently using coal as well.

For the technically minded the new locomotive is a 4-6-4 with 80-inch drivers. That is, there are four wheels in the leading truck, six drivers, and four wheels in the trailing truck. The drivers create a tractive power of 44,000 pounds. The frames of the engine are one-piece with the cylinders, cross ties, bumper beams, cradle frames, air pump brackets and turbo-injector brackets in one piece. Thus in this one-piece casting more than 250 fastenings of bolts, nuts and rivets were eliminated.

The locomotive unit is more than 97 feet long, and 15 feet and four inches high. The combined weight of engine and tender is 694,500 pounds. As is typical of present-day locomotives the maximum boiler pressure is 300 pounds with a working pressure of 285 pounds of steam.

Slices the Air With the Greatest of Ease



By a Staff Photographer

First of New Haven's New Streamlined Steam Locomotives

Note Clean Appearance From Lack of Ornament in Front and Enclosure of Dome, Bell, Smokestack and Steam Turbo Generator

Two Ice Caps in Baffin Land Object of MacMillan Study

With 30 students and natural scientists aboard, plus a cargo of clothing and supplies for his Eskimo school at Nain, Labrador, Lieutenant Commander Donald B. MacMillan will sail from Boston on June 19 aboard the Gloucesterman, Gertrude L. Thebaud, for his sixteenth Arctic expedition.

Principal object of the journey will be the study of two ice caps in Baffin Land, now believed to be part of the glacier which once covered New England and reached down to Kentucky. The expedition will also study Greenland, which Commander MacMillan says is "tipping over, the west coast sinking slowly and the east coast slowly rising."

Besides their research studies, the students and professors aboard the Thebaud will study celestial navigation and practical seamanship under Capt. John Cromwell, former mate of the Bowdoin, in which Commander MacMillan made six trips to the Arctic. Every man aboard will qualify as an able seaman by the end of the trip, the explorer said.

The Arctic veteran is using the Thebaud on this voyage because it is more capacious than the Bowdoin, which carried him on six previous voyages. Aboard will be Capt. Ben Pine, the skipper who piloted the Thebaud in her races against the schooner, Bluenose, and also took her to Washington and Chicago. The vessel is equipped with a diesel auxiliary motor.

Commander MacMillan intends to call at Behron, northernmost station of the Moravian Missions, where supplies will be left for the MacMillan Free Dental Clinic. As a director of the Grenfell Association, he also will inspect several of that organization's stations in Labrador. At his Nain school, the Arctic explorer tries to furnish accommodations for 40 Eskimo children, 20 boys and 20 girls.

The expedition's research staff will include Dr. Alfred O. Gross, professor of ornithology at Bowdoin College; Dr. David Potter, professor of botany at Clark University, and Commander MacMillan himself, who will direct anthropological research.

Linaria Crew Demands Hearing

As the British Stag Line collier Linaria continued to idle in the Little Mystic, owing to refusal of the crew to sail her from Boston to Hopewell, Va., where she is chartered to carry nitrates to Spain, the 22 "stay-in" strikers out of the crew of 30, were "logged" five shillings plus their pay for the period which they have prevented operation of the ship.

Considerably irked by this cessation of regular pay, and by the five-shilling fine, the men sent out an expedition of three from the unlit and unheated fo'castle to bear a manifesto to the British Consul General, Hugh Alexander Ford, this morning.

Vermont Labels For Maple Sirup To Boost Sales

COLCHESTER, Vt., March 3—To facilitate the marketing of Vermont maple products, the Vermont Sugar Makers Association is offering colored syrup labels to producers for use on their products, it is announced by Ray Collins, secretary of the organization.

The labels, which will indicate the grade of the sirup and identify it as being pure and produced in Vermont, are being offered in connection with the association's annual membership drive. The drive is being conducted among 2600 sugar producers in the state through letters sent out by Mr. Collins.

The activities carried on by the association for the benefit of the State's maple sugar industry are described by Mr. Collins in the letters. He points out that the organization is co-operating with the Railway Express Agency in advertising sugar and sirup, and that its members may have their names listed in an advertising folder to be distributed by the agency throughout the country.

The association works in co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Public Health, and the State Agricultural Extension Service in dealing with problems of sugar production and marketing, Mr. Collins points out.

Officers of the association are: State Senator George B. Hathorn of Hartford, president; W. W. Anderson of Craftsbury, first vice-president; Hugh Curley of Richford, second vice-president; Willard H. Smith of Shrewsbury, treasurer, and Mr. Collins, secretary.

Council

(Continued from Page 11)

slight, while certain lines of activity were no doubt stimulated by the flood conditions handicapping industry in the Ohio River Valley.

Employment in all lines of manufacturing throughout New England increased in January by about 0.7 per cent as compared with December, with the number employed in January of this year about 12.5 per cent greater than in January, 1936.

Electric power output in New England through January and February has shown a larger improvement over a year ago than the country as a whole, with power production during the past few weeks about 15 per cent above 1936, as compared with a 13.4 per cent increase for the United States.

January bank debits in New England were in 9.2 per cent greater volume than in the corresponding month of 1936, and during February an increase of roughly 17.5 per cent was registered in comparison with February, 1936.

Wilson's Bank Offer Declared Too Low

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 3 (AP)—With an assertion that former Gov. Stanley C. Wilson's $7500 compromise offer on a $137,000 claim of the closed National Bank of Orange County was "too little," a federal judge returned it to the bank's receiver today for new action.

Judge Harland B. Howe said Mr. Wilson, president of the suspended bank, "has good earning ability as one of the foremost members of the bar. He is vigorous and active and about his practice. His offer is too little; his financial showing is too general. Approval of his offer is denied."

What's Going On in the Arts

The Apollo Club

Last night in Jordan Hall the Apollo Club, with Dr. Thompson Stone conducting, gave the second concert of its sixty-fifth season. The assisting artist was Louise Beach, soprano, and the club soloists were Harold Norris, tenor, and Irving Townsend Jr., bass. Earl Weidner again acted as pianoforte accompanist and organist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, supplied the second pair of hands at the pianoforte when needed. Choruses by Mendelssohn, Alcock, Wolfrum and Arthur Foote comprised group one, and Mendelssohn was again represented in the second group, together with J. S. Bach, Hatton and Bullard. Joseph Wagner's "David Jazz" stood alone, and in addition to the usual pianoforte accompaniment there was a group of instrumentalists composed of Messrs. Freal, clarinet, Procum, saxophone, Silverman, trumpet, Samuelson, trombone, and Gilbert, drums. The bass obbligato was sung by Irving Townsend Jr. The number following was the Kremser "Hymn to the Madonna," in which the tenor solo was sung by Harold Norris. "Heart-Ache," by Dvořák, and Arthur Whiting's arrangement of "The Hundred Pipers" were grouped together and the choral portion of the program concluded with the Soldiers and Students chorus from "The Damnation of Faust" by Berlioz. Miss Beach offered songs, arias, and Lieder by Dr. Boyce, Handel, Sir Henry R. Bishop, Ralph Cox, Campbell-Tipton, Spohr and Joseph Clokey. Miss Beach also sang the soprano solo in Nevin's choral arrangement of "Wynken, Blynken and Nod."

The opening "Invocation" by Mendelssohn served to introduce a standard of singing which was well maintained during the evening. The quality of tone was excellent and the diction was for the most part good. Since Mr. Foote this week celebrates his eighty-fourth birthday, it seemed peculiarly appropriate that the Apollo Club should honor him with a performance of the "Bedouin Song," one of his most popular male choruses. The performance did credit to both the club and the work.

It was odd to hear a vintage song arranged from J. S. Bach, but in "And Now 'Tis Time to Go" the singers did some of their best work. The contrapuntal outlines were clear cut and the curve of the melodic subjects excellently set forth. The club has developed a satisfying pianissimo, which was used with skill in "The Hundred Pipers" and the usual result—an extra number, with Messrs. Weidner and Boardman justly sharing the applause.

There had been considerable heralding of Joseph Wagner's "David Jazz," but aside from its thoroughly idiomatic language it could hardly claim distinction. Mr. Wagner has obviously taken a leaf from the note book of Jacques Wolfe, and it must be confessed that Mr. Wolfe still continues to take the honors, although the club did well by the composer, who was present.

Miss Beach was in excellent voice and pleased her listeners, who demanded additional numbers.

G. M. S.

Wide World Studio

Rosa Ponselle

As Violetta, the Role Which She Will Sing at the Metropolitan's Presentation of "Traviata" at the Boston Opera House, April 4

On Beacon Hill

At Holman's Print Shop on Park street there is an exhibition of Japanese prints, and maps of the seventeenth and eighteenth century. The cartographer's art continues to be of interest today for aesthetic as well as historical reasons. The early map makers possessed pride in execution, imparting to the plotted outlines a grace of design. We wonder whether the maps of today will hold interest for decorative beauty two centuries hence.

Japanese prints, the genre, colored wood blocks, also on display, are chiefly portrayals of actors, a form of portaiture commonly practiced during that fertile era of the colored print. Such subject pictures are interesting as documents of the theater, and of the nature of popular sentiment and taste. With the Japanese exhibition clearly within memory, Bostonians may come to look upon the genre colored prints in the manner the Japanese do. For a considerable period the Japanese print signified Japanese art for many. Now it represents one development in a long and rich art history.

Laura Lee is exhibitor at the Boston City Club, Ashburton place entrance. Tenderly, sentimentally Miss Lee does portrayals, imparting a poetic feeling to the subjects of her choice.

At Goodspeed's there continue the prints of Old Boston, a theme which is supplemented in more modest fashion by a neighbor, the Athenaeum, where there are photographs and prints of this city before the industrial era.

The Federal exhibition at 50 Beacon street will give the gallery trotter something of a jolt after seeing other exhibits on the Hill. This display is well worth the visit.

D. A.

Connecticut Cars Inspected

(Continued From Page 11)

honored fashion, the Groton trouble has dropped to inside pages of the newspapers.

* * *

Governor Cross has turned his attention to flood control, with announcement that the Governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont will meet him here next Monday with Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring for discussion of interstate action to prevent future disasters on the Connecticut river. Attorney General Edward J. Daly of Connecticut has completed redrafting of a proposed compact for submission to the Legislatures of the four states, but it has not yet had final approval of the four flood control commissions. The compact would establish an interstate agency, probably with three persons from each state, to go forward with the detailed work of deciding on dams to be built and costs allocated among the states. This compact will be the basis for discussion among the Governors with the Secretary of War.

* * *

An old split in the ranks of the dairy farmers widened this week, when Commissioner on Domestic Animals Edwin R. Dimock, an appointee of Governor Cross, declared at a farmers' meeting that Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham, also an appointee of the Governor, should be retired from his office when his term expires in June and someone else put in. He suggested M. E. Pierpont, a Waterbury milk producer and milk dealer, who was a candidate for Mr. Buckingham's job two years ago. The Grange, the Farm Bureau and the Connecticut Milk Producers Association, which is the state's most potent co-operative, backed Mr. Buckingham at that time. Commissioner Dimock, who holds a strategic position as chairman of the State Senate Committee on Agriculture, says Mr. Buckingham has not represented the farmers' interests satisfactorily. The Pierpont backers are those who want a "flat price" established for milk sold by farmers.

* * *

East Hartford will have the first automobile trailer "haven" in the state on six acres of land being developed as a commercial camp.

* * *

Advocates of a state jail farm to which all long-term jail prisoners would be committed, are getting what comfort they can out of a favorable report by the Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly on their bill. It now goes to the Appropriations Committee, which may or may not find money for the project in the state's purse.

* * *

The Connecticut Sportsmen's and Boat Show, now become an annual event, opens in Hartford Saturday for a week. For novelties it will offer an Eskimo exhibit from Alaska and exhibits from Civilian Conservation Corps camps in Connecticut.

* * *

The historic Washington Elm House in Wallingford, built by Nehemiah Royce, tanner and shoemaker, in 1672, will become the first Connecticut property acquired by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, of Boston, it was announced by Miss Helen E. Royce of Hartford, descendent of the early Wallingford family. General Washington is said to have bade the residents of Wallingford farewell, after a visit to the community, while standing under a large elm that once grew in the yard. The house will be a museum.

* * *

All trade schools in Connecticut closed their night classes this week, because they had run out of money. Augustus S. Boynton, state director of vocational education, said enrollment at the night classes was unprecedented, and so large that state appropriation would not last through the year. Men who work in factories and shops by day are in the majority in the night school classes. Five thousand of them will lose further opportunity to study at their trades this year.

Winter

(Continued from Page 11)

this by citing high costs of sanding icy roads in the western part of the State.

For the men who "go down to the sea in ships" an easy winter in New England is all right as long as they are close enough to New England to keep out of the storms. But five to 10 miles out to sea, weather conditions have been turbulent. Raging line storms and heavy seas have held up shipments into the Port of Boston, sometimes for weeks, this winter. One ship took 66 days for an Atlantic crossing.

Close-to-shore operations of the United States Coast Guard have been the quietest in years. At the coast guard station in Nahant, the "boys" have been called into the "boiling surf" on only two "minor" emergencies. Last winter, they reported more than a dozen difficult rescues.

The City of Boston added some welfare statistics to the fallacies of weather economics. While thousands of dollars have been saved on welfare coal deliveries, lack of snow has kept men on welfare from obtaining winter jobs. As a result, welfare roles in Boston have increased by nearly 10,000 since the first of the year.

Legislative Hearings

(Continued From Page 11)

provided such values only after 10 years.

The present investigation would be another step to revamping the insurance law.

Francis J. DeCelles, State Commissioner of Insurance, lined up with the insurance companies against the proposal. A complete legislative investigation, he claimed, was not warranted at this time. If such work should be done, it should be conducted by the insurance department. Although his department has received several complaints against the companies, nine out of 10 arose from misunderstanding, he said.

B. K. Elliott, counsel for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, contended a case should be made out against the companies before an investigation is ordered. The state, he contended, conducts a complete investigation every three years.

C. T. Taylor, representing the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Valentine Rowell, the Prudential Life Insurance Company, also opposed the investigation on the grounds that an investigation here would create unfavorable publicity in other states.

* * *

Motor Insurance

Insurance companies also presented their opposition to another bill to allow the state to compete in the compulsory automobile liability insurance with private insurance companies. This bill was before the legislative committee on insurance.

John W. Downs, legislative counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, branded the bill as "monopolistic" and "unconstitutional."

"This is a monopolistic plan to drive all insurance companies in the State out of business," Mr. Downs claimed. He pointed to the $18 flat rate for pleasure cars, as provided in the bill, as merely "bait." The insurance board, he explained, had the right to change the rates at will, and would make up deficits of the first year by higher rates in the subsequent year.

Mr. Downs quoted a State Supreme Court decision in 1930, which rules such a plan as "monopolistic" and "unconstitutional," because all the taxpayers would contribute to the fund and only those insured be benefited by it.

* * *

Rose Appointment

By inference military officers and legislators today sharply criticized the recent appointment by Gov. James M. Curley of Brig.-Gen. William I. Rose as commander of the 51st Infantry Brigade of the National Guard. General Rose served as Adjutant General under Governor Curley.

They spoke in favor of three bills to tighten the restriction for selection of National Guard officers. They did not mention General Rose's name, but referred to the situation.

Senator George G. Moyse, Waltham Republican, said he filed two of the bills "because of what happened a short time ago. . . . We have the instance of a man (General Rose), a junior major, who never commanded a battalion, jumped over 84 worthy officers. . . . With such happenings, how can we expect to hold the respect of the officers and men in the future?"

Former Adjutant General John H. Agnew under Gov. Joseph B. Ely said the bill would help to "prevent anyone coming through the skylight or through a second-story window."

The present adjutant general, Charles H. Cole, favored the restricting legislation, as did Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, former State commissioner of public safety.

* * *

Licensing Electricians

Licensing of all linemen,, cable splicers, metermen, operators and station electricians would insure safety of the public and public utility employees by reduction of accidents caused by incompetent men, according to Frank Smith of the Linemen's Union, Boston, speaking before the legislative committee on state administration today.

Mr. Smith urged adoption of the bill presented by the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers, requiring licensing of electricians by the state board of examiners.

Requiring examination of all electricians before licensing would insure the handling of electrical mishaps by competent men, instead of inexperienced employees whose mistakes cause needless electrocutions, he said.

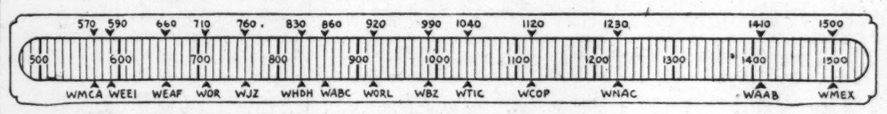
Appearing at the hearing, attended by more than 150 public utility operators and employees, was Walter Kenefick, member of the State Board of Electrical Examiners.

Certain regulations are necessary, stated Mr. Kenefick, to safeguard the lives of the employees of public utilities.

Passage of this legislation, said Howard H. Litchfield of Arlington, president of Local 104, would bring about safer conditions for linemen and other electrical repairmen as well as for the public. Service to the public would be more efficient, he continued, because it would be handled by competent men.

No opposition was heard during the morning session of the hearing.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	"Dick Tracy" sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Blue Flames, quartet	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Baseball school
6:00	News; Sport Review	News; Little Show; soloist;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	"News of Youth"	quartet; orchestra	"Musical Roundup": record	**Talk, Mayor Mansfield**
6:30	Studio chorus recital	News; music; sketch	Radio feature, with soloists	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	and orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Skeeter Palmer's Orchestra
7:30	Gogo Delys, songs; orchestra	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Famous Violins": recital	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Vocal recital; orchestra	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	Resettlement Orchestra
8:00	Cavalcade of America: dramatic sketch; orchestra	**Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey and his orchestra**	**"One Man's Family": drama from San Francisco**	Jack Little's Orchestra
8:15				Nat Brandwynne's Orchestra
8:30	**George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orch.**	**Ethel Barrymore in "This Is Tomorrow," sketch**	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45				Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	Fred Niblo's Professional Parade: variety program	**"Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen: Mighty Allen Art**	Talk, "Civil Service"
9:15				Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30	Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra	Fred Niblo's Professional Parade: variety program	**Players: amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra**	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45				Network sport program
10:00	"Gang Busters": network	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade": soloists;	Network sport program
10:15	dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	quartet; orchestra	Network sport program
10:30	Talk, Rep. A. P. Lamneck	**"Tales of Opera": dramatization and music**	**Gladys Swarthout; Frank Chapman; orchestra**	Network sport program
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs			Lew Conrad's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	'Romance, Inc.": sketch	Jack Little's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Newsboys hawking contest	'Meetin' House'; sketch; music	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Newsboys hawking contest	'Meetin' House'; sketch; music	Lee Shelley's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

10:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Kitchen Cavalcade, with Crosby Gaige.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; talks; soloists; Homesteader's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Men Who Made America"; "Lincoln Steffens"; sketch.

2:15 WNAC, Variety program; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School of Music; students' recital.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; orchestra.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), George Hessberger's Bavarian Orchestra.

4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: Story of the Song; vocal recital.

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Current Questions Before Congress."

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, commentator.

7:30 WAAB, "What Use Is Art Anyway?": Boston Museum of Fine Arts talk.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; soloists; comedy; sketch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree: comedy; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra concert, Leon Barzin, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; skits; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Ici Paris": This Is Paris; musical program from Montreal.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), America's Town Meeting of the Air: speakers.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; guest soloists; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roosevelt Victory dinner; address, President Roosevelt.

11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Musical Revue": Henry Weber's concert orchestra, chorus; soloists.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

A Good Beginning—

When you take out your first Serial Saving Share you have started on the way to systematic saving. Each month you add a little and soon you will find you have a real substantial savings account. It's fun—if you haven't started—join the rest by taking out Serial Saving Shares Now.

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Lobster Friends Move to Unmask Cheaper Crawfish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THOMASTON, Maine, March 3—All along the rock-bound coast of Maine, friends of the lobster are rising to fight for its place on the nation's dining tables—a place being stolen, they say, by a base interloper which is impersonating the northern crustacean.

Rodney E. Feyler, Commissioner of the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries, states that he is being swamped with letters complaining that Florida crawfish are menacing the prestige of the Maine lobster by masquerading—at about one-third the price in large eastern cities—under its name.

Cross-questioned by loyal State of Mainers, hotel and restaurant keepers in New York and elsewhere have admitted that the "lobster" on their menus is apt to be crawfish from Florida or Africa, but they explain with a spread of the hands and a shrug of the shoulders, that although Maine lobsters may have a slightly superior taste, the difference is not so great as the discrepancy in price, with crawfish meat selling at from 45 to 60 cents a pound and Maine lobster meat at $1.50 to $1.75 a pound.

About 75 per cent of metropolitan eating-house proprietors don't know the difference between the two, anyway, self-appointed investigators admit reluctantly.

Mr. Feyler, who is a leader in the movement to protect Maine lobsters from extinction and to establish raising stations for them views this condition "with alarm." He is preparing, he says, to utilize the entire influence and resources of his department to help eliminate this menace to the welfare of the Maine lobster industry. The steps planned have not yet been revealed.

According to Sturges Dorrance, widely known advertising expert, the crawfish from southern waters cannot compare in flavor to the lobsters from the chilly coastal waters of Maine.

"It is a long stretch of the imagination," he said recently, "to dignify this crawfish meat from the tropical waters off the southern coast, which in Cuba they call Moro Crab, under the title of lobster, and it is a shame that this product can be sold in the markets as lobster."

The only remedies for this situation apparently in sight are insistence upon labeling of crawfish as crawfish rather than lobster, and protection of the Maine lobsters so that their numbers can be increased again and the price lowered to a competitive point.

Police Auto Park 'Seized' by a Girl

"Hey, you can't park there," was the greeting given the attractive young woman who calmly drove her car into the big cement yard in the rear of Police Headquarters on Berkley street yesterday.

"Every place else I park," she said as she pulled up in the big wide space reserved for detectives of the bureau of investigation, "I get tags—and nobody gets tagged here." Forthwith she locked her car in front of the spellbound officer, and went off to work in her office.

None of the officers at headquarters had the heart to put a tag on the car, but the detectives do hope that she does not make a habit of parking in their restricted spot.

RAMTITE LINING

Seals cracks and breaks in the firepot of your furnace. Makes an absolute fireproof lining, more efficient than a new one. Installed at low cost in 2 hours. Write for full details.

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Original Models
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Self-Regulation in Business—Boston Lends an Example

For 150 years the trade in grain, flour and feed has governed itself—Under vastly changed conditions the present exchange carries on an old tradition.

The grain, flour and feed trades of Boston furnish a successful example of self-regulation of business over a period of more than 150 years.

Although the character of the business in this period has changed from primarily an export to an import business, the enterprise and discipline of the co-operating traders has not lessened.

Formerly, this city was the distributing center for all New England and a thriving export point. Today, the situation is reversed. With railroads maintaining uniform rates to all New England points, and breadstuffs and feedstuffs therefore shipped direct to destination, grains are being imported in heavy volume only because of a nationwide shortage, owing to droughts and the federal crop-curtailment program.

Yet the activities of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange continue in accordance with the heritage handed down from predecessor organizations of a century and a half ago. The story of Boston's "grain pit" through the years is a romance of trade in which leading men of the city's business and civic life participated.

Site Chosen in 1873

As far back as 1873, a special committee of the old Commercial Exchange selected as a suitable site for a possible exchange building the spot where today stands the sturdy granite structure owned by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange.

While early activities of the trade are veiled in the mists of the past, old records in possession of the exchange disclose that there was a grain organization in Boston more than 150 years ago handling grain, flour, feeds and hay. The Chicago Board of Trade was not established until 1848.

The early Boston group was reorganized in 1836 and again in 1855 when the Corn Exchange was formed. Quarters were set up on Commercial street and City Wharf, where the exchange remained for a number of years.

Education of the public was a problem in the early days, as today, but methods of carrying out the plan were more forceful than the modern propaganda idea. Men who conceived the notion of forming the Corn Exchange adopted a rule that they would buy no grain, flour or other commodity in which they dealt except on the floor of the exchange. There were several men outside the exchange who were receivers of these commodities, but did not deal in them. The rule compelled the receiver to come in and expose his goods to make sales.

The trader might travel from Charlestown Bridge to Canton street—a long distance in the horse and buggy days—with samples under his arm, but he could not find a customer who would make a trade with him, until he came on 'change. The step might be considered compulsory education, but it was successful in accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended.

Tall Hats and Frock Coats

Tall hats and frock coats were the badges of membership on the old Corn Exchange, so dignified and important was the privilege considered in early days. Faded records, painstakingly written by hand, disclosing the minutes of the first annual meeting of the Corn Exchange, refer to the organization as "for the better understanding of each other, development of a mutual interest and improvement of the tone of their intercourse."

That first report of the old Corn Exchange shows that arbitration committees in business, which have become the vogue in recent years, were in existence in Boston prior to 1855, although not very active. The report says:

"The amount of grain and flour received here shows Boston to be one of the largest markets for the distribution and consumption of breadstuffs. We find the total receipts of corn, oats and rye for the year 1855 were 2,694,214 bushels; of flour, 1,014,268 barrels; of wheat, about 300,000 bushels, which at the average valuation for the year amounts to the sum of nearly $13,000,000.

"The distribution of this large amount of property has been principally by the members of our association and it is with pleasure that your board can say that not a single case of misunderstanding or difficulty has been referred to our committee on arbitration, which is a great evidence of the honor and fairness of our members in their various transactions."

Eighty-one years later, in the year 1936, the descendant of this organization lists the receipts for 1936 as follows: Flour, 1,221,567 barrels; feed, 10,793 tons; corn, 2,556,730 bushels; wheat, 928,800 bushels; rye, 4750 bushels; barley, 3220 bushels; oats, 250,592 bushels; oatmeal, 244,172 cases and 20,791 sacks.

Port History Repeats

If anyone doubts that history repeats itself, here is an example. Today there is agitation for greater grain handling facilities at the Port of Boston, even as 80 years ago. The modern movement is to secure additional suction apparatus to unload imported grain from ships. The Boston & Maine R. R. has the only such equipment in the Port of Boston at the present time. The Boston & Albany R. R. has been requested to install the same type of apparatus at East Boston.

From the minutes of the Corn Exchange, Oct. 16, 1866: Resolved, "that the business interest of Boston requires the erection of a suitable elevator to accommodate the local grain trade of this city and that the Boston & Worcester in connection with the Western Railroad, be requested to take immediate measures for accomplishment of this most desirable object and to consider the matter of building another elevator for the accommodation of the export trade to be developed by American Line of Steamships."

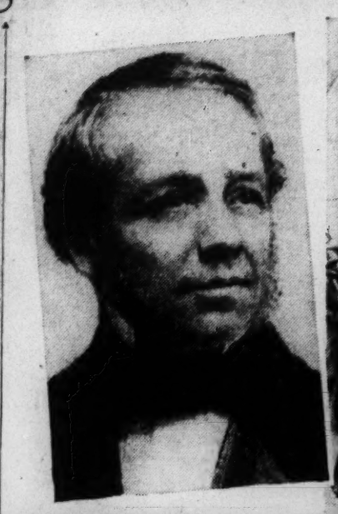
Since those early days there have been vast changes in the trade and commerce of Boston and the world. In 1855 when the Corn Exchange was established, American shipping was at its zenith. Windjammers and Yankee clippers, those tall ships that made speed records on the Seven Seas, carried rich cargoes that built many a fortune for Boston, Salem and Newburyport merchants.

Then came the introduction of iron for use in shipbuilding. Changes in the English navigation laws made Great Britain, almost at a bound, the undisputed mistress of the seas. The original cost of iron ships was greater here than elsewhere in those days of 1855 and the modern generation still finds the higher costs of building ships in America one of the stumbling blocks to a sizable and flourishing American merchant marine.

The present Grain & Flour Exchange was formed in 1925 after undergoing many changes in the preceding years. Its present fortress-like building at 177 Milk street was built soon after the grain organization became part of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in 1885. Located on the water's edge at that time, the building is now several minutes' walk from the harbor as a result of filling part of the harbor.

Twelve years ago, the grain men separated from the Chamber of Commerce and subsequently purchased their old home.

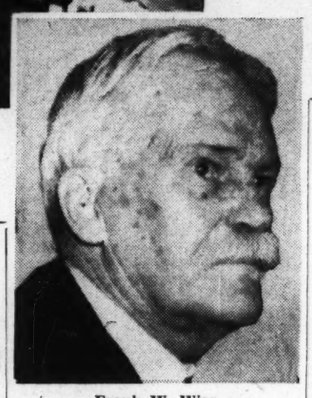
Present officers of the exchange are: Carl J. B. Currie, president; Frank C. Bowes, first vice-president; William M. Wise, second vice-president; Louis W. DePass, secretary, and Frank W. Wise, treasurer.



By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Avery Plumer, First President
Upper Center—Floor of the Old Corn Exchange, Now the Grain and Flour Exchange
Below—Traders on Exchange Floor, With Original Tables to Display Samples

Upper Right—Jacob W. Burleigh, First Treasurer
Lower Center—Louis W. De Pass, Secretary of Exchange, in the Trade Since 1879
Lower Right—Carl J. B. Currie, President of the Exchange



Frank W. Wise
Treasurer of the Exchange, in Flour Business Since 1867

Splits Appear Among Senators From N. E. States

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Senator H. Styles Bridges, Concord, N. H., Republican, broke away from the New England delegation to oppose passage of the Sumners Retirement Act granting Supreme Court justices $20,000 a year if they retire voluntarily at 70.

Explaining his stand—supported only by three other senators—Senator Bridges said he was "suspicious" of the act because "it might become the vehicle for ousting Supreme Court justices over 70 if the President's proposal to reorganize the judiciary fails."

He sought an amendment making the effective date four years from now, arguing that the justices were in no immediate need of the act's provisions. He also declared the bill was introduced two years ago but did not have administration support. The fact it had administration support this year "makes me suspicious of it," he said.

The other major bill passed by the Senate last week also developed splits among Senators from two New England states. In voting on the extension of authority to the President to make reciprocal trade treaties Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Clinton, Mass., was recorded in favor and the Junior Senator, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican, of Beverly, against. Senator Bridges also voted against the bill and Senator Fred H. Brown, Somersworth, Democrat, voted for it.

Senator Warren R. Austin, Burlington, Vt., Republican, who supported the voluntary retirement act, said he had received some correspondence recently accusing him of "whiffling around" in his opinion on the act.

He explained on the Senate floor he was opposed to the President's proposal to reorganize the Court, but favored the voluntary retirement for justices because "it is just and fair to give justices of the Supreme Court privileges and rights equal to those accorded other justices and judges in our Federal judicial system."

Senator Austin, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee which has scheduled a meeting next week to consider the reorganization proposal, also said he believed the measure should have passed when it came before Congress previously.

* * *

Among the Bostonians visiting in Washington this week are Mrs. Larz Anderson and Col. and Mrs. Robert Sears. The latter are visiting Rear Admiral and Mrs. Norman Murray Smith.

* * *

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, of Lowell, will be one of the guests of the District of Columbia Women Voters League this week at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Truck Strike

(Continued from Page 11)

arrival of the federal conciliator, state and local police were prepared for any possible disturbance along the textile strike front. There was violence at West Warwick yesterday and in Woonsocket, when workers at the American Wringer Company voted overwhelmingly to remain on strike.

State Police today had orders to break up all demonstrations at the Perennial Dye Works plant in West Warwick, where late yesterday strikers and strike sympathizers stoned six automobiles in which workers were leaving the mill.

The violence at West Warwick flared after the mill management had announced a 10 per cent wage increase, retroactive to Feb. 22, when the mill reopened after having been closed by a strike since Jan. 19.

Frank J. Benti, union official, declared the pay raise "the last trick the employer had up his sleeve."

Meantime, at Woonsocket, George R. Keltie, general manager of the American Wringer Company, was still debating whether to permanently close the plant and move it to another state, or yield to the efforts of civic organizations to keep the plant in Woonsocket.

Mr. Keltie, when word first reached him yesterday that striking employees had voted 410 to 135 against returning to work, declared "it was the end," and that he would permanently close the plant. He later was visited by representatives of the Woonsocket Chamber of Commerce and a conference was arranged between Mr. Keltie and representatives of the Independent Textile Union, with which the strikers are affiliated. This conference ended without an agreement being reached, but it was said there would be a resumption of negotiations today.

C. I. O. organizers today had mapped out an ambitious program of organization in the textile trades, and said they intended later to extend their efforts to the jewelry and other industries.

Hurley to Weigh Reply

Governor Hurley received a letter today from Horace A. Riviere, a textile union leader, requesting him to make a public announcement of his position on sweat shops in Massachusetts.

The Governor announced that he would give the subject careful study and consideration and would eventually issue a press statement upon it.

Women of Many Countries Demand Action for Peace

Wishing for peace is not enough, members of the Young Women's Christian Association in 50 countries have concluded, according to messages pouring into Boston for the tenth anniversary, today, of the annual nation-wide banquet.

This year's theme of the Boston branch, "Action for Peace," has during the past three months been thoroughly studied and discussed by a committee of 13 young women under the chairmanship of Miss Esther Trebach, an American citizen who was born in Russia.

Other members of the committee include the daughters of Irish, English, Canadian, and Australasian parents as well as American, and at the meeting following the 6:30 dinner this evening, they will conduct a round-table discussion of the question, "Can Peace Be Secured Through Neutrality?" Mrs. Royal Whiting, vice-president of the Y. W. C. A. board, will preside. It is expected that more than 200 girls will attend the dinner, and some 400 the discussion. Members of other organizations active in the interests of world peace will be guests, and the general public is invited to the after-dinner meeting.

This annual celebration, which is observed on the same evening in every Y. W. C. A. branch in the United States, and in most of the branches in other countries, started in Budapest, 10 years ago, when a former president of the National Business Girls' Council and a Syrian girl, attending the world Y. W. C. A. conference in that city, commenced forming a chain of contacts between members of the organization in different countries. Ever since then there have been exchanges of greetings once a year.

Messages received for this evening's meeting in Boston include a letter from Mrs. Austin L. Kimball, president of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States, stating:

"Twelve years ago we thought that if we could just cause to grow in the hearts of men and women the will to peace, we could automatically eliminate war from the world. We know now that that is not enough. We must acquire a technique for peace action that will weave peace into the fabric of our international lives."

From the branch in Paris comes a communication describing how the members have been working for the cultivation of peace in France, with the thought of extending mutual understanding to neighboring countries, and stating that for 1937 they have set themselves to study among other subjects, the social aid that a Christian organization can give in a certain locality, the need of improving industrial working conditions, the organization of domestic service in order to "give it the dignity which it deserves," the origins of social and international conflicts, and practical action for peace within their own groups. Similar messages of co-operation have arrived from Syria, Japan, Canada and England.

The Boston Committee have included in their studies questions of boundary disputes, tariffs, treaties, misinformation, immigration laws, lack of raw materials in certain areas, foreign investments, imperialism and other factors which enter into the cause and cure of war. They have had in recent weeks addresses by experts on these subjects, from educational institutions and peace organizations, and are prepared to present their individual conclusions and offer recommendations, at this evening's round-table talk.

Labor Chief Asks Hurley and Cross About Sweatshop

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3 (AP)—Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, asked Governor Hurley of Massachusetts and Governor Cross of Connecticut what they were going to do about sweatshops in their states.

In letters, replying to the Governors' statements they would not tolerate sit-down strikes, Mr. Riviere said:

"I read with a great deal of interest your published statement saying you are not going to tolerate sit-down strikes in the State of Massachusetts (Connecticut).

"When workers strike, it is not for the pleasure of it. They do so to protest starvation wages, unfavorable working conditions, and very often in the textile industry, against an extremely heavy work load.

"In the State of Massachusetts (Connecticut), there are a large number of sweatshops where workers are employed under deplorable conditions and paid starvation wages. Now that you have told the public what you are going to do about the sit-down strikes, won't you please tell the public what you are going to do about the sweatshops within the boundaries of your state?"

Fish Receipts Jump At Three Principal N. E. Fishing Ports

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The Department of Commerce reported yesterday 414,767,145 pounds of fish were landed in New England's three principal fishing ports during 1936, the total value to fishermen amounted to $11,143,545.

The figure for 1935 for Boston, Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, was 373,118,393 pounds, valued at $9,004,652.

Boston topped the other ports with 339,224,764 pounds compared to 307,371,965 pounds in 1935. Value to fishermen of the 1936 landing totaled $9,588,115 compared to $7,732,742 in 1935.

Landings at Portland amounted to 16,128,847 pounds valued at $383,749 compared to 14,481,922 pounds in 1935 valued at $336,919. In Gloucester fishermen landed 59,413,534 pounds valued at $1,171,681 in 1936 compared to 51,264,509 pounds with a value of $934,991.

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Tremont and West Streets

Featherweight Favorite
in Chiffon Alpaca
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Smartly styled, soft as a Spring breeze, delightful in white, cloud blue, maize, coral, natural or gray.

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Amer. Merch	Mar. 5	Plymouth	Mar. 14	Mar. 4, 8:00 pm	Mar. 5, 12:00 noon
†Hansa	Mar. 6	Cherbourg	Mar. 14	Mar. 6, 1:00 pm	Mar. 6, 8:00 pm
‡Conte di Savoia	Mar. 6	Gibraltar	Mar. 12	Mar. 5, 8:00 pm	Mar. 6, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Mar. 13	Mar. 8, 4:00 pm	Mar. 8, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Mar. 17	Mar. 12, 4:00 pm	Mar. 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries
‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service.

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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ARNOLD AUTHENTICS
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$10.50
Just the swankest town and country shoes you've ever seen - and terribly smart with your tweeds and tailored things. See them in ten striking patterns, and a wide range of colors and materials. At top: Lightweight bucko oxford with Darex sole, removable tongue. Blue, beige, white. At right: Very swank perforated sandal of blue or brown bucko or white buck, leather heel. Below: Arnoldaire - comes in natural linen or tan calf with Darex sole, blue, black, brown, gray, green bucko or white buck with leather sole. Removable tongue. All styles $10.50.
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BOSTON WELLESLEY

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,450,000
Previous day	2,294,970
1937 vol. to date	115,337,568
1936 vol. to date	136,748,537

Rush of Buying In Steel Shares Sends Market Up

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Stocks swept into another onward drive today that carried selected issues up to around 7 points to new recovery peaks.

Steels pointed the way from the outset following announcement the U. S. Steel Corp. had joined other producers in signing an agreement for higher wages and shorter hours, thus apparently obviating for the time being threats of a strike in this industry.

Heavy buying orders swamped the ticker tape at the opening, but the pace slowed later as profit selling reduced extreme gains. Volume expanded again at noon when prices touched top levels. Leaders were not far under their best near the final period, although trading activity lessened. Transfers were in the neighborhood of 3,450,000 shares.

U. S. Steel Rises

U. S. Steel led with a startling block of 10,000 shares, up nearly 2 points. It later dropped back, then kicked up fresh momentum for a gain of nearly 4. Brokers reported heavy losses were taken by shorts in this issue.

Not far behind "Big Steel" was Bethlehem, which crossed the 101 mark easily. Youngstown Sheet & Tube was up 7 at the beginning, but along with some of the leaders, it retreated moderately in subsequent proceedings.

Well out in front during the greater part of the session were Gulf States Steel, Sloss-Sheffield, Vadium, Republic, Crucible, American Rolling Mill and National Steel. Following with upturns of as much as 2 points were such rails as Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and Delaware & Hudson.

Chrysler got up about 4, but General Motors was hesitant. Prominent in the topside were du Pont, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, American Can, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corporation, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Deere, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, and Westinghouse.

Utilities failed to do much either way.

Corporate Bonds Up

Holding the pattern of recent sessions the bond market made its best showing today in the corporate division, while U. S. Governments continued to sag.

Early dealings were high lighted by some unusually wide advances in the industrial convertible division. Carried along by a sharp rise in common stock, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s pushed up nearly 10 points in the first hour.

Pure Oil 4¼s rose a point or so under active bidding. Demand for rail liens was selective, improving the position of Nickel Plate 4½s, New York Central 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Rock Island General 4s and Great Northern 4s.

Low coupon treasurys and some of the guaranteed issues had the best support in the federal group, with a few gains running from 1-32d to 3-32ds of a point. Most of the treasurys were down 2-32ds to 32ds.

Loans of Peru and Poland moved forward. Italian, Cuban and Brazilian bonds were down.

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Curb shares clung to gains ranging up to more than 3 points for outstanding industrial issues in a broad advance today.

With fears of a spring steel strike gone, traders turned enthusiastically to the buying side. The rise was one of the most vigorous of the new year and was accompanied by marked expansion in trading.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Newmont Mining, Thew Shovel and N. J. Zinc were up around 2 to nearly 4 points.

A few issues with relatively thin markets scored wider gains, Ohio Brass jumping 7 points at one time. Utilities continued to lag behind the main advance and Electric Bond & Share, American Gas & Electric and United Gas were off slightly. Rails were in demand, with Gulf up more than a point.

Setbacks in Wheat Cancel Early Gains

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP)—All round setbacks of prices distinguished today's late trading in wheat, more than wiping out earlier gains.

Reports of rains from Nebraska southward to Texas, a development favorable for crop prospects, formed dominating influence as the day drew to an end. Selling of wheat here was also induced by notable downturns of prices at Minneapolis. At the close, wheat was ¾-¾ under yesterday's finish, May 1.33-33⅛, July 1.14⅝-¾, corn varying from ⅞ decline to ½ advance, May 86⅝-¾, July 1.01⅜-⅞, oats ¾-1⅛, and provisions showing 5 to 15 cents bulge.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Transatlantic stocks were in good demand and sold at higher prices in today's market. Affairs and other mining issues moved higher and industrial shares were more active.

Paris—Rentes were firmer, closing with net gains of 45 to 65 centimes, in an otherwise mixed stock market.

Liverpool — Wheat futures advanced sharply and closed 2d. to 6d. higher. The market moved higher on unfavorable Europrean political news, better demand from England for Argentine and Australian wheat and firm North American markets. Cotton futures finished 10 to 16 points higher in an active market. Speculative buying was heavy, while offerings were light. Sentiment was influenced by the strength in the spot situation.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54⅜	54¼	Abbott Lab (1.20a)	4	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	Mar 2
80¼	69¾	Acme Steel (4)	8	79	78¼	78¼	+1¼
19⅛	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	29	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (3)	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅞
36	32½	Addressograph (1)	5	33½	32¾	33¾	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	8	3¼	3	3⅛	
80¼	73¼	Air Reduc (1a)	14	73½	72⅞	73	— ⅜
5¼	4	Air-Way El Ap	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	28	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Alleghany	305	5¼	4¾	5	+ ¼
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	1	58	58	58	+1
59¾	43⅛	Alleg pf $30 xw	25	57⅞	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅜
59	43⅝	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	57½	57½	57½	+1
52⅛	41½	Alleg pf pf	21	50⅞	49½	50¼	+ ¼
41⅜	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	52	39	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
242	225	Al Chem & D (6)	17	240¼	235¼	240	+5
33¼	28½	Allied Mills (⅝g)	8	29	28½	28½	— ½
20½	18⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	208	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	84	84	84	
83½	71½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛g)	32	73¾	72	72⅞	— ⅛
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	36	35⅞	35⅞	
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather	11	6¾	6¾	6⅝	
48¾	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅝
114	101	Amerada (2)	7	111	110	111	+1⅛
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (4e)	7	93	92½	94	+2½
41¾	31	Am Bk Note (¾g)	15	34⅜	33⅞	34	+ ½
80¾	69	Am Brake Sh (2a)	7	75	74¾	75	+ ¼
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	39	109¾	109⅛	109⅝	+2⅛
174	161	Am Can pf (7)	2	161	161	161	Mar 1
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	18	69¾	67	69¾	+2¾
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
87⅝	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	21	87⅞	85⅝	87⅛	+2¼
131½	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	130	130	130	
105¼	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	Feb 27
23¼	13⅝	Am Colortype	46	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
29⅜	26¾	Am Comi Alc (½e)	6	27⅞	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
33⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (2g)	19	31½	30⅜	31½	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	17	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb 26
13⅜	7¼	Am & For Pow	41	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	3	53½	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
68⅞	58⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	3	64¼	62¾	62¾	— ⅜
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	6	34	33	33	—1
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Am Hide & Lea	13	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
47½	37⅛	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	41⅛	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
52¼	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	4	52⅜	52	52	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Am Ice	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
16⅞	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	14	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
58⅞	43	Am Loco	17	58¾	55	55	+1
125	114	Am Locomotive	5	120¼	119¼	119½	—1¼
27¼	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	122	27⅞	26½	27⅝	+1¼
13⅝	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	9	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
67⅞	50¼	Am Metal	27	66¼	65¼	65⅞	+ ⅞
129½	124	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125⅝	Feb 19
16½	11⅛	Am Pow & Lt	84	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
87½	74	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	4	87¼	74	74	—1¾
72½	63	Am P&L $6 pf (5)	3	64	62	62	—2¼
29½	24⅞	Am Ra & St S (.60)	111	27¾	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅜
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	395	39⅜	38	39	+1⅜
36	32	Am Safe Raz (2)	2	33½	33⅞	33⅝	— ⅛
29	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	4	28½	26½	26½	—1½
98⅞	88¼	Am Smelt & R (3)	98	93⅝	93½	95⅝	+1⅝
154	146⅛	Am Smelt pf (7)	7	146⅝	146¾	146¾	Mar 1
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
6	3½	Am Smelt rts wi	369	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	5	64	63⅞	64	—1¼
73¼	50⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	38	69¾	67¾	69¼	+1¾
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	6	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
56⅞	50⅛	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	50⅜	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
143¾	140	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	140½	140½	140½	Mar 2
25⅞	23¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	179⅞	179½	179⅞	+ ½
99	93	Am Tobacco (5)	4	94	94	94	+ ½
99⅞	94¼	Am Tob B (5)	18	95½	95	95½	+ ½
150½	146	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143	143	143	+1
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	18	18½	17¾	17¾	— ½
29½	24⅞	Am W Wks (.20g)	99	25⅝	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅜
107	102	Am W Wk 1pf (6)	2	103	102¾	103	— ¼
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	67	13½	12⅜	13¼	+1⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	56	77⅜	74¼	76⅝	+2½
1⅜	1¼	Am Wtg P	21	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	13	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	103	17¾	17¼	17⅜	
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Feb 23
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	6	71	69	69	
66⅜	52¼	Anaconda (¾g)	321	67	65¼	67	+1⅝
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	6	95	95	95	
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	11	21¼	21	21	— ¼
37½	30½	Andes Copper	4	33½	32½	33	+1
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8¾	8⅜	8⅛	
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	44½	44	44½	+ ½
110½	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110½	110½	110½	Mar 2
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	209	13¼	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	5	98¾	98	98	— ⅛
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Mar 2
69⅜	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	7	69¾	69	69¾	+ ¾
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	12	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¼
17⅜	1⅝	Artloom	3	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ½
24⅝	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	35	24½	23¾	23¾	—1
101	98	Assd Dr Gd 1pf (6)	1	100½	100	100½	Feb 17
117	114	Assd DG 2pf (13⅛k)	2	117	116	117	Mar 1
57½	50¼	Assd Invest (2a)	1	54½	54½	54½	Feb 27
106	106	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	105	105	105	
78⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	198	82⅜	79¼	82	+3⅜
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	2	103	102¾	103	+ ⅜
51¾	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	92	51⅞	49⅞	51½	+2
27⅝	25	Atl G & W I (6)	1	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	Feb 25
44	38⅞	Atl G&W I pf (3e)	1	40½	40½	40½	Feb 25
35⅞	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	34	34½	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	115	114¾	114¾	+ ¼
18⅜	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	65	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	3	79½	79	79	—1½
18⅛	13⅛	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	3	32¾	32	32	— ½
9½	7⅜	Aust Nich	5	8	8	8	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	64	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛

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11⅛	8	Baldwin Loc	39	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	16	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
120	86⅜	Baldwin Loc pf	4	112	112	112	+ ½
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	1	111½	112½	112½	— ⅜
29⅛	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	713	32⅞	30½	32⅞	+3
42	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	100	43⅝	41⅝	43¾	+2⅜
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	43½	43½	43½	
42½	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	44	41¼	40⅛	40⅜	
32	25¾	Barker Bros	11	29¾	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	58	31	29⅜	30½	+ ⅜
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	10	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
105	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	105	104¾	104¾	Feb 27
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	108½	108½	108½	
15⅜	13	Belding-Hem (1)	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
85⅞	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅞	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	34	28	27½	27⅞	+ ½
23¾	21¼	Benef Ind L (.45g)	6	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	5	62¾	62½	62½	+ ⅛
98½	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	236	104¾	99	102½	+ 5
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	9	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
129½	125	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	7	127⅜	126¾	127⅜	+ ⅜
69¾	63⅛	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	61⅜	61	61	—2⅛
38	33	Black & Deck (½g)	9	35¾	35	35¾	+ ¼
24⅛	22¾	Bollaert-Knox (.80e)	40	27¾	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	69	49¾	48¼	48½	— ⅛
48⅜	41	Bohn Alum (3)	9	47¼	47	47	
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	36	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	37	80	78	80	+2½
10⅞	8½	Boston & Me	17	10¾	10¾	10½	+ ⅛
4½	3½	Botany C M A	7	4	4¼	4	— ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Brass (.60)	58	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅜
59⅜	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	36	55⅜	54⅜	54¾	+ ¼
53½	48	Briggs & Str (3)	1	49	49	49	
47	42½	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	45	44½	44½	Feb 26
8	6⅜	Bklyn & Qu T	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
38⅛	33¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Mar 2
53	46⅜	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	19	48	47½	48	+1
102¼	99½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	100½	99¾	99¾	Mar 2
50	45¾	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	19	45¾	45⅛	45½	— ⅛
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	2	49¼	48½	48½	Feb 26
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	21	21½	20¾	20¾	
25¼	20	Bucyrus-Erie	23	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
14⅜	12⅛	Budd Mfg	154	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅝	Budd Mfg pf	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	—3⅜
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	46	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
54¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	2	43	42½	42¾	+1¼
65¼	51	Bulova Watch	3	64	63	63¼	—1¼
53⅜	31¾	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	13	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ½
11⅜	7⅛	Bush Term	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	3	33	32	32	Mar 2
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	63	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	
36	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	31	36¼	35⅜	35⅝	— ¼
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	36	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
33	27¾	Byers Co	16	30¼	29⅜	29¾	+ ⅛
31½	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	21	30¾	30	30½	+ ½

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48¼	42½	Calif Pack (¾a)	10	42¾	42¼	42½	
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	154	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	15¼	Calumet & H (⅛g)	44	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
37⅜	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	8	36⅛	36	36	— ¼
32⅞	27½	Can D G Ale	32	29⅞	29	29¼	— ⅜
17⅜	14½	Canadian Pac	129	17¾	16⅝	17	+ ¼
61⅞	57	Cannon Mills (4e)	2	58	57	58	
18	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	6	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	3	Carriers & G (.35e)	0	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	10	165	163	165	Mar 2
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	10	96¾	95	96⅜	+2
26⅜	26⅝	Celanese (1½e)	71	35⅝	34¾	35	+ ¼
112½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	113	112¾	113	+ ¼
47½	36½	Celotex	14	47⅜	46⅝	47⅜	+ ¾
39¼	34	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	35¼	35	35	— ¼
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	40	11¾	11	11	— ¼
41⅜	37½	Cent RR NJ	17	40⅞	39¾	40	+1½
24¾	17¼	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
13¾	10½	Century Rib (.10g)	35	14½	13⅝	14⅜	+ ⅜
81⅛	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	62	84	82	83½	+2
23⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	34	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ¼
52¾	35⅛	Champ P&F (¼g)	9	47⅞	46¼	46½	
48	41	Checker Cab	2	48	48	48	Feb 15
68¼	63¼	Ches & Oh (3.80)	37	68½	67½	68¼	+1⅝
90⅛	85	Ches Corp (3)	4	90	89	89	—1½
4⅛	2⅜	Chi & E Ill	6	4	4	4	
13⅛	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	11	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
6	3½	Chi & N W	198	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅞
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	16	19	18½	18⅞	+1⅛
3¾	2⅜	Chi Gt West	27	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	52	17⅜	16½	17¼	+ ⅜
32	30½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	5	31¾	31	31¼	+1¼
2¾	2	Chi M St P & P	54	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Chi M StP&P pf	156	7½	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
33	13	Chi Pneu T	7	31	30	30	+ ½
70½	61¾	Chi Pneu T pf	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	21	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	23	9¾	8¾	9¾	+ ⅜
27½	24	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
22⅛	19	Chick Cos Oil	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	12⅛	Childs Co	136	13⅞	13	13⅜	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4351/2	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	224	134½	131⅞	133½	+2½
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	13	20½	20½	20½	
10⅝	9	City Strs	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
38⅛	32½	Clark Eqp (1.60)	8	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅞
40⅜	35	Clev Grs Br (2½e)	11	38⅞	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅜
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (¾g)	4	91¾	90	91¾	+1¾
144	122½	Coca-Cola (2a)	3	142	141	141	— ⅞
57⅜	57	Coca-Cola A (3)		57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	37	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
104½	103	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mar 2
62¾	56	Coll & Atk (2a)	24	60½	59⅝	59¾	+ ¾
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir	12	48	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
20⅝	17	Colum G&E (.40e)	118	19⅛	17	17⅛	
108	100¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	102¾	102¾	102¼	Mar 2
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	18	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+1
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	44	44	44	—1
124½	115½	Colum Carb (4a)	3	113¾	115	115	—1
69¼	58	Coml Credit (4)	18	62⅛	61¼	61¼	—1¼
114	101⅞	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	3	105½	104¼	104⅝	Feb 27
80⅝	60½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	71	70⅛	70⅜	— ⅞
120	106½	Coml IT cv pf (4¼)	1	109	109	109	
21¼	18⅛	Coml Solv (.60a)	36	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
4½	3¼	Comwith & Sou	260	3½	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
75⅝	59	Com & Sou pf (3)	10	60½	60¼	60⅜	+ ⅛
19½	13⅜	Conde Nast	2	16½	16⅛	16½	—1
44⅝	36¾	Congoln-N (2)	24	43⅝	43½	43½	
19¼	17½	Congress Cig (2e)	5	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	Feb 24
18⅞	15¼	Consol Cigar	6	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
10	8½	Con Coal	40	9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅜
49⅞	41⅞	Con Edis (1½g)	120	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	
108	105	Con Edis pf (5)	7	107	106⅜	107	Mar 2
8¾	4⅜	Con Film	16	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
18⅜	15⅞	Con Film pf	9	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	10	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
17¼	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	175	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅛
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil 85 pf (5)	1	109	109	109	+3⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	2	8	8	8	Mar 2
1⅜	⅞	Con Text	170	1½	1¼	1⅜	
32⅜	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	36	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
37⅜	29	Cont Bak A	15	33⅜	33	33¼	— ⅛
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
109¾	102⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	109	109	109	— ½
69¼	59⅜	Con Can (3)	34	63½	61¼	62⅛	+ ⅞
25⅝	20⅛	Cont Diam F (½g)	3	24	24	24	
42¾	39⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	14	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Cont Mot	130	3⅜	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
45⅜	40¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	138	42	40⅝	41⅞	+1
32⅜	26⅜	Cont Oil (½g)	37	33½	32½	33½	+1⅛
71¼	65⅞	Corn Prod (3)	22	67⅛	66½	67	+ ⅛
171½	162½	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	Mar 2
8⅜	6	Coty	59	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
56½	46	Crane Co	11	54	53	54	+2½
121	119	Crane Co pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120⅝	Feb 19
37	35⅛

Business and Industry

U. S. Deficit $400,000,000 Less in 8-Months Fiscal Period

Commerce and Finance

Alleghany Stock Listing Flouted ICC, Says Wheeler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Where necessary, rules involving the listing of railroad holding companies are going to be revised by the New York Stock Exchange, Charles R. Gay, president of the exchange, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is investigating railroad financial manipulation.

A committee is now at work seeking an answer to the problem which is expected will eliminate the listing of such securities from the field of criticism in so far as the New York Stock Exchange is concerned, Mr. Gay said. The committee consists of John Hancock, a partner in Lehman Brothers; J. M. B. Hoxsey, the listing expert of the exchange, and A. A. Berle, financial adviser to Mayor LaGuardia.

To Question Lamont

The investigation of the financial structures controlling a vast American railway mileage was resumed following a recess of more than three weeks, with Mr. Gay and Mr. Hoxsey as witnesses. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., will be questioned on the part played by Morgan & Co. in financing the Van Sweringen railroad empire.

Much time has been spent by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, chairman of the committee, to laying a foundation for the examination of Mr. Lamont and other Morgan & Co. partners, who it is expected will be asked to testify this week.

Using stock exchange records, Senator Wheeler declared that these prove that in January, 1929, the stock exchange, at the instance of Morgan & Co., had sponsored the listing of $35,000,000 of bonds and millions of shares of the Alleghany Corporation on the exchange, and that the application for these listings had been rushed through the committee on listing and the board of governors with record-breaking speed.

Mr. Hoxsey, the witness who was asked if this was true, replied that the application had been handled with considerable speed. In answer to another question he said it was also true that the speeding-up was in part due to the fact that the issues were sponsored by Morgan & Co.

Senator Wheeler charged that the Van Sweringen brothers, when the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to approve certain plans they had for consolidating the various railroad interests they controlled, had set up the Alleghany Corporation for the purpose of circumventing the ICC. The ICC, he said, had ruled that the Van Sweringen proposal was not in the public interest.

"The Alleghany Corporation," declared Senator Wheeler, "was an accentuated case of what the ICC had previously condemned."

Application Reception

When Morgan & Co. sponsored and the Stock Exchange granted the application to list Alleghany Corporation bonds and stock in January, 1929, they became parties to the Van Sweringen plan to circumvent the ICC, Senator Wheeler asserted. The application should have been rejected as a "deception," the Senator charged.

"If Morgan & Co.," said Senator Wheeler, "seek to list a security, you are willing to list that security more promptly than would be the case if sponsored by some other bank or corporation?"

"I recognize Morgan & Co.," Mr. Hoxsey answered, "as one of the soundest banking houses in the world and we respect very highly the wisdom of its members. The exchange has always considered sponsorship as a very important factor in such matters. The reputation of Morgan & Co. would influence my judgment in matters of this kind."

"The fact that Morgan & Co. brought an application to the exchange would mean that it would receive more prompt attention than if brought there by a less known banking house or firm?" said Senator Wheeler.

"I think that may be true," replied Mr. Hoxsey.

Building Awards Hit 7-Year Peak

By the Associated Press

New York, March 3

Expansion of private building lifted the February total of engineering construction awards to the highest for the month since 1930, the Engineering News-Record announced today.

The trade publication put total awards at $189,187,000, compared with $173,077,000 in January and $164,499,000 in February, 1936.

Private projects rose to $103,745,000, compared with $42,278,000 in the same month last year. Public awards declined to $85,452,000 from $122,221,000 in the 1936 month. The federal total was $7,444,000, against $9,872,000 in February last year.

Power Output Off Slightly in Week 13.7 P. C. Above '36

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the week ended Feb. 27 totaled 2,207,285,000 kilowatt-hours, a decline of 0.2 of 1 per cent from 2,211,818,000 kilowatt-hours in the preceding week, but a gain of 13.7 per cent over 1,941,633,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

All major geographic regions reported good gains over the 1935 comparative. Percentage increases were: New England 14.4; middle Atlantic 10.6; central industrial 19.2; west central 7.1; southern states 16.8; Rocky Mountain 18.5, and Pacific coast 6.1.

Mexico to Purchase U. S. Rail Equipment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Substantial improvement in its equipment that calls for the purchase of new locomotives and freight cars and installation of automatic block signals on the main line between Mexico City and Queretaro, about 180 miles north of the national capital are to be made by the National Railways of Mexico soon, according to Ing. Antonio Madrazo, president of the system. Mr. Madrazo is now in New York to look over the equipment situation and is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The purchases will be made in this country, he said.

The new union station for passenger traffic on the old National Lines and the old Mexican Central, the main arteries of the National Railways of Mexico system, is now being constructed in Mexico City, Mr. Madrazo added. Meanwhile a study is being made with a view to installing the automatic block signal system.

Mr. Madrazo said he would make a survey of the newest types of railway equipment in service in the United States before placing his company's orders.

Your Income Tax

This is the thirty-first of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Extension for Filing Returns and Payment of Tax

It is important that the taxpayer render on or before the due date, which is March 15 if the return is filed on the calendar year basis, a return of income as nearly complete and final as it is possible for him to prepare. However, when by reason of illness, absence from home, inability to secure the necessary data, or for other good and sufficient reasons additional time is required, a reasonable extension of time may be granted. Application should be made in writing to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer files his returns on or before the due date of the return, a full recital of the causes for the delay being given. Except in the case of taxpayers who are abroad, no extension may be granted for a period of more than six months.

An extension of time for filing the return does not extend the time for payment of the tax, or any installment thereof, unless so specified in the extension. Application for an extension of time for payment of the tax or any installment thereof should be made on form 1127 to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue through the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer's return is filed. The applicant should set forth under oath the specific reason for desiring an extension and should clearly indicate what hardship, if any, would result if the extension were not granted. In addition, a statement of assets and liabilities showing the taxpayer's financial condition as of the last day of the preceding month, or as of the close of the last taxable period, and a separate statement of receipts and disbursements for each of the three months immediately preceding the month in which the application is filed should be submitted. The amount of tax for which the extension of time of payment is desired should be stated. The commissioner will not consider an extension of time for payment unless request is made on or before the due date of the tax or installment thereof. If the extension is granted, interest at the rate of 6 per cent a year is collectible from the date the payment should have been made if there had been no extension to the expiration of the period of the extension.

U. S. Debt Rises To $34,600,780,711; Deficit Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Treasury announces that at the end of eight months of the current fiscal year the federal deficit was about $400,000,000 less than in the like period of the preceding year. The excess of expenditures over receipts, continues the report, from July 1, 1936, to Feb. 27 was $2,046,015,287, compared with $2,410,404,680 the year before.

Treasury receipts for the eight months were $2,716,709,942 compared with $2,348,281,700 the year before. Expenditures were $4,762,724,536 against $4,758,686,381 in the like period of the 1936 fiscal year.

Relief Output Cut

There was a sharp reduction in recovery and relief expenditures in the last eight months, amounting to $1,927,198,037, compared to $2,216,350,499 the year before. The reduction was due chiefly to repayment of loans, of which $315,945,375 was made to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Repayments were smaller in other departments, including $32,657,076 to the Commodity Credit Corporation and $15,518,650 to the Farm Credit Administration.

General federal expenditures, including the operation of the departments and ordinary activities, were $2,835,526,493, compared to $2,542,335,881 the year before. This gain was due in part to the fact that some of the expenditures formerly credited to the emergency account were transferred to general expenditures.

The public debt was $34,600,780,711 at the end of February, compared to $30,519,660,949 a year earlier. This is compared to the March 31, 1917, prewar debt of $1,282,044,346, the maximum post-war debt of $26,596,701,648, and the minimum post-war debt of $16,026,087,087, Dec. 31, 1930.

Gold stocks on Feb. 27 were $11,435,833,668, compared to $10,608,304,157 on June 30, 1936, and $10,122,880,617 on Dec. 31, 1935.

There was a general rise in governmental receipts over last year during the period surveyed. For the eight months the income tax receipts amounted to $806,597,642, compared to $633,227,161 last year. Miscellaneous internal revenue amounted to $1,448,606,317, compared to $1,244,594,471, these receipts being chiefly from liquor, tobacco and manufacturers' excise taxes.

Customs Receipts Up

Customs receipts gained due to larger importation of dutiable commodities, and for the seven months amounted to $299,634,570, against $256,854,755 in the same period last year. Panama Canal tolls were lower, amounting to $15,677,600, in the 1937 fiscal year period, against $16,833,750 last year.

Seigniorage on silver was $38,284,217, compared to $29,855,866.

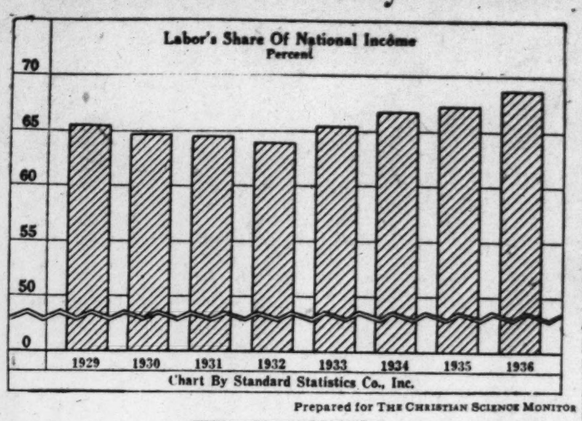
Departmental expenses amounted to $341,899,030 for the eight months, compared to $294,358,444 the year before. Veterans' administration costs were $384,199,538, compared to $382,144,886 the year before.

Expenditures for national defense totaled $239,330,270 for the army, compared to $195,672,685 the year before, and for the navy, $316,110,379, compared to $251,718,888.

Most of the emergency expenditures were under the head of the Works Progress Administration amounting to $1,298,459,422, against $534,474,244 the year before.

The report showed that for the eight months there had been issues of $5,226,207,144 in the public debt, compared to $6,955,574,565 last year. The retirements amounted to $4,403,969,927, against $5,136,806,230.

Workers' Share of National Income Has Steady Increase



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The recent sharp increases in wage rates by a number of corporations call forcibly to attention the fact that labor is sharing fully in the rising trend of business and profits.

The rise in the worker's income during the past year or so has more than exceeded the increase in living costs, with the result that effective purchasing power has continued to expand.

This is, of course, one of the chief reasons for the current high rate of activity in the majority of consumers' goods trades. There are no present indications that this trend will fail to continue.

Price Brothers & Co. Reorganization Plan Has Been Approved

QUEBEC (CP)—A reorganization plan for Price Brothers and Company, involving reduction of the bankrupt newsprint firm's capital from $60,000,000 to $30,000,000, was ratified this week at meetings of the preferred and common shareholders.

After approving generally all the directors' moves in the proposed reorganization, the shareholders accepted the directors' resignation and elected a new board consisting of five Montrealers, three Quebec men and one from London, Eng.

Special by-law "D," ratified, authorized the capital structure reduction.

Borrowing of $15,000,000 through first mortgage bonds was authorized as was borrowing of not more than $4,268,000 through second mortgage debentures. The $15,000,000 issue will be used to buy back bonds of the company held by Pacona, Limited.

Paul P. Hutchison, who presided over both meetings, announced resignation of the old directorate, consisting of himself, Gordon Davidson, A. A. Aitken, H. W. Shearer, G. M. Hyde, E. H. Eperts, J. F. Chisholm, H W Davis and H L Smith The resignation was accepted on the motion of Hon. Mr. Scott, seconded by R. P. Kernan.

The new board was named as follows:

A. A. Aitken, Montreal; Paul P. Hutchinson, Montreal; J. D. Johnson, Montreal; A. P. Marois, Quebec; J. C. Newman, Montreal; A. C. Picard, Quebec; Sir Keith Price, London; Paul F. Sise, Montreal, and A. C. M. Thompson, K. C., Quebec.

Order to Cut Use Of Niagara Falls Water Is Ignored

NEW YORK, (AP)—Right of the State Water Power and Control Commission to order curtailment of Niagara River water diversion seemed headed toward the courts for a test after the Niagara Falls Power Co. refused flatly to honor a commission order and urged that the commission at once take legal steps against it.

The company, replying to a commission order of Feb. 26 to desist from diverting 15,000 cubic feet per second from the river, requested the commission today to "promptly commence the proceedings against us indicated by the section of the statute under which you purport to be acting, so that an authoritative decision may be had on the issue which you have raised."

After reciting grants, legislative acts, precedents treaties, and previous actions of the commission in support of its claim to the water, the company's letter, signed by vice-president William Kelly, said:

"If your order were literally complied with, more than three quarters of the power output of Niagara Falls would be shut off. This of necessity, would cause immediate shutdown of the large industries dependent upon this power with the consequential throwing out of employment of thousands of workers as well as the attending property damage."

It urged the test action not only for those reasons but also "in fairness to the consumers who have been put in jeopardy by your action and to the bondholders and investors who have put their funds in this enterprise."

First 'Universal' Telephone Exchange Will Be Set Up in Canandaigua, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The first "universal" telephone exchange in the world will be "proved in" at the new Canandaigua, N. Y., exchange, John W. Morrison, vice-president of the Rochester Telephone Corporation, announced.

Directors of the telephone company have appropriated $65,000 for manufacture of the board, which will permit any operator in the exchange to handle local, rural or long distance calls without the necessity of transferring any of the routine.

The new switchboard, which will be constructed by the Stromberg Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., was suggested by the traffic department and designed by telephone company engineers.

Canandaigua was selected as the testing ground for the new apparatus because it was the right size and plans already had been made to build a new exchange and switch cable connections, Mr. Morrison said.

"Although exchanges having only one operator must necessarily handle all calls, it is the first time a switchboard has been planned so that local, rural and toll operators will be replaced by a group of 'universal' operators," said Mr. Morrison.

"Canandaigua has just the right amount of business and variety in classes of calls to give the new board a good test," he said. "The operator who answers a call will be able to put it through with one less connection than now is necessary, with a resultant saving in time and less opportunity for error."

Construction of the building will be completed in May, said Mr. Morrison, and installation of the new switchboard will follow immediately.

Boll Weevil Seen Checkmated As Farmer Crosses Cotton With Okra

UNION CITY, Okla. (AP)—Farmer J. A. Webb claims he had crossed okra with cotton to grow a plant the boll weevil won't touch.

Mr. Webb said his plant had a stronger stalk, a greater resistance to drought, longer lint and a flavor the weevil wouldn't like.

A State Board of Agriculture inspector agreed with Mr. Webb's claims. The farmer said an Arizona cotton growers' organization planned to grow the crossed plant on a large scale experimentally.

"I found the plants were resisting cotton wilt," said Homer Meyers, the board inspector.

"The crossed plant looked surprisingly like the okra, which he had growing in rows near by. While I wasn't inspecting the plants for boll weevil, I would find none on them."

Webb's crops wilted with the drought, like those of his neighbors. He was ready to quit. Then he decided to experiment.

In 1930 he stepped from his farm "laboratory" with a new variety of cotton plant—Webb's purple cotton.

The plant, with purple-hued stocks, had larger bolls, and the lint was one and a third inches long instead of the usual seven-eighths inch.

Three years later, Webb's purple cotton was making one and a half bales to the acre and bringing a $6.50-a-bale premium.

The State Board of Agriculture certified his purple cotton as a wilt-resisting variety.

Webb continued his experiments, came out with another plant, the "Sea Island Long Staple," which he said made two bales to the acre and stood up under drought, frost and wind.

And now he's out to beat the weevil.

American Locomotive Reports Net Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Reflecting substantial recovery in the railroad equipment field, American Locomotive Co., in a financial statement for 1936, reported its first net profit in seven years. Net income amounted to $1,156,657, equal to $3.28 a share of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

In previous year there was a net loss of $1,421,288. The last yearly profit reported was for 1930, amounting to $3,778,558. Dividend accumulations on the preferred stock total about $26.75 a share.

William C. Dickerman, president, said unfilled orders at start of year were $21,429,073. Since then additional orders have been booked for 75 locomotives.

The company has plants at Schenectady, Dunkirk and Auburn, N. Y., Richmond, Va., East St. Louis and Chicago Heights, Ill., and Montreal, Canada.

Compete for Beet Sugar Refinery in Winnipeg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Four syndicates are competing for permission to establish a sugar beet refinery in the Winnipeg district. Each is prepared to invest at least $2,000,000 in the project. The four companies include a Dutch syndicate, an English group, a Montreal group, and a syndicate of Winnipeg business men.

The practicability of operating a beet sugar refinery in the Winnipeg area has been proven through preliminary work carried on for some years by the Winnipeg Board of Trade. It arranged several years ago with farmers in the district to cultivate sugar beets on part of their land. The beets were sent to a United States refinery for testing, and the results were entirely satisfactory.

Saskatchewan Power Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Saskatchewan's government owned power commission showed an operating surplus of $480,150 in the calendar year 1936, but after providing for depreciation, replacements, and for interest charges there was a net deficit of $24,150, it was announced during a sitting of the Legislature recently. The gross revenue of the commission last year was $1,153,049, an increase of $83,351 over 1935.

International Paper Co. Increases Wages 5 P. C.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—The International Paper Company announced 5 per cent wage increases for 4500 employees in seven of its mills.

The announcement was made by C. E. Youngblood, general manager of the book and bond and groundwood specialty divisions, who said the increase would be effective as of Feb. 28. He did not reveal the amount the increase will add to the total pay roll.

The plants affected by the increase are located at Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, Ticonderoga and Fort Edward, N. Y., all members of the book and bond division; Corinth, N. Y., Livermore Falls, Maine, and Orono, Maine, members of the specialties division.

Celotex Quarter Net Jumps

CHICAGO (AP)—Celotex Corporation reported net profit for the three months ended Jan. 31, the company's first quarter, of $268,331, equivalent to 86 cents a common share after preferred dividend requirements, compared with $51,981, or 5 cents the corresponding quarter a year ago. Net sales gained 61.5 per cent over a year ago.

Foreign Business In Mexico Given 'Go Ahead' Signal

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Foreign business has been given the "go-ahead" signal by President Lazaro Cardenas, who assured investors they have nothing to fear in Mexico, but observers here say all direction signs tend to point only one way—to the left.

A flurry of excitement over reports the Mexican Government was making ready to nationalize the big oil industry partly subsided this week with Cardenas' assurance "legitimately acquired" foreign interests had nothing to fear.

Most oil men, however, persisted in their old, oft-expressed belief the country's long-range planning for control over natural resources sooner or later would put sharp limitations upon, if not do away with, foreign exploitation of petroleum, minerals, water power and the like.

A $635,000,000 Stake

United States business representatives—with an estimated stake, not including bonds, of $635,000,000 below the Rio Grande—today are surveying a series of recent developments in an effort to read the future.

These developments incude:

1. Passage of the expropriation law—yet to be applied or tested in the Mexican Supreme Court—which authorizes this Government to take over private property for, among other things, "the better distribution of wealth."

2. A long range governmental trend toward nationalization of the oil industry, something not expected to come about in one, two or three years, but something foreseen by oil men as inevitable sooner or later. United States oil investments in Mexico total some $200,000,000.

3. A recent Supreme Court ruling holding state governments empowered to expropriate "movable" as well as "immovable" agricultural properties, making machinery, tools and transportation facilities subject to seizure.

Mine Nationalization

4. A statement by the Department of National Economy recently that all mining titles, whatever their date, could be invalidated "if the proper works of exploration and exploitation were not carried out" —meaning temporarily idle mines could be nationalized. An estimated $100,000,000 of United States money is invested in Mexican mines.

5. Increasing pressure from left wing labor organizations like the big confederation of workers of Mexico for "substitution of the bourgeois regime"—as the confederation's secretary general, Vincente Lombardo Toledano, put it recently—"by the collectivization of industry."

6. Increasing difficulties between private companies and their workers, such as the current negotiations with the powerful oil syndicate for a blanket labor contract, which, after two months, oil men say are "getting nowhere," with the possibility of a general strike two months hence, if the negotiations have not been completed successfully.

Steel Producing Capacity Declines Again in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry's capacity for making ingots, or raw steel, declined during 1936 for the third successive year, American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Total annual capacity for producing ingots as of Dec. 31 was 69,244,694 gross tons against 69,428,989 tons at the end of 1935. The industry's peak capacity was reached in 1934 when it was 69,734,701 gross tons.

Price Rise Seen In Refrigerators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

While several leading makers of electric refrigerators have not yet announced trade or retail prices of 1937 lines, it is understood practically all lists will show general advances of 3 to 5 per cent and in some instances as much as 10 per cent over 1936 prices.

Rising materials, labor and manufacturing costs account for the advance, which marks the first industry-wide upward movement in several years. Some factors in the trade expect further price increases on the 1937 line before the selling season ends.

Wage Rises Seen Benefit to Motion Picture Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Further gains for the motion picture industry should result from the recent wage increases which have occurred on broad industrial front, according to a new report appearing in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. Theater attendance has already been greatly stimulated, setting a new all-time record in 1936, with audiences estimated at 4,180,000,000. Moreover, rising consumer incomes have made possible modest advances in average admission prices.

"Another favorable factor in the situation," continues the survey, "is the improved quality of the average film. This applies to those in production as well as to those recently released. Many of the outstanding hits of the past and present seasons have been adaptations of popular plays, novels and operas, representing an improvement in art and in box-office appeal. The more profitable pictures released during the past year have been elaborate productions costing $500,000 to $700,000 and up.

"Owing to the fact that most expenses in both the exhibition and production of motion pictures are more or less fixed, expansion in net profits is rapid once the pay point has passed. This development brought theater operations generally into the profit column last year, and further gains are anticipated.

"The industry now has the best financial and operating management in its history. Top-heavy capitalization and other faults, having their origin in expansion policies of prior years, have been corrected by drastic reorganizations. Companies that were on the verge of receivership a few years ago are now planning to refinance their debt at little more than half the present interest cost. Obviously, the industry's recovery is on a firm footing."

Six Roads Ask ICC Right to Sell Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—Six railroads in the vicinity of St. Louis have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to form a new company and issue $25,000,000 in stock.

The joint applicants for authority to consolidate were the Illinois Terminal Railroad, Illinois Traction Company, the St. Louis, Troy & Eastern Railroad Company, Alton & Eastern Railroad Company, St. Louis & Illinois Belt Railway and the Alton Terminal Railway Company. Under the name of Illinois Terminal Railroad Company, the six companies asked authority to purchase property of the St. Louis Electric Terminal Railway Company and the McKinley Bridge.

Wool Market Is Quiet but Price Situation Strong

Weekly Wool Review

Improved sentiment is developing in the market for wool, although it seems to be more the result of greater strength in the overseas makets than from any betterment in demand in Boston. The domestic situation is dull. Most of the limited available supplies of domestic wool is in strong hands and holders are not making any noticeable efforts at the moment to sell.

Primary markets abroad show an upturn in prices that observers in the Boston market describe as a possible halt to the recent declining trend in values.

The series of sales at Sydney, Australia, which opened Jan. 18, closed with demand strong, and prices ranging from 5 to 10 per cent off from the opening levels of the series, but slightly higher than recent quotations. Prices at the Napier, N. Z., sales were firmer than at the previous sales at Wellington.

In Boston, the activity in pulled wools appears greater than in worsted wools, more especially since prices of pulled wools have been pared down to approximately import parity.

Territory fleece wools are generally held above import parity and little business is being done in them at the moment. The mills seem more interested in imported wool held on spot, of which the supply is heavy.

Most mills are operating at full tilt on old contracts. Shipments of goods are moving in volume but demand for new business is at low ebb, following active buying for several months. Much of the future trend apparently hinges on the success of retailers in the next few weeks in disposing of apparel.

Wool knit goods demand is fairly brisk. Both sweaters and swim suits are moving well. Most wool underwear mills are operating on fall orders. Knitted wool outerwear is spotty.

Customs figures show wool imports at Boston during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, totaled 101,473,145 pounds, the largest of any fiscal year since the one ending June 30, 1928. Thus far during the present fiscal year imports total 88,919,380 pounds and forecasts in the trade indicate that the year's total will be close to 150,000,000 pounds.

Some interest is developing in Boston in sorted mohair and mohair tops at firm prices. Some of the spring clip mohair was reported bought in Texas at 70c for adult and a dime more for kid mohair. Supplies of mohair on the market are limited, estimates of the unsold 1937 spring clip in Texas being around 2,500,000 pounds.

Bessemer & Lake Erie Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A new issue of $6,700,000 Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Co. 2¼ per cent serial equipment trust certificates is being offered by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, Dick & Merle-Smith & Stroud & Co., Inc., at prices to yield from 0.75 per cent to 2.50 per cent, according to maturity.

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Now in charge of the accounting departments two large mortgage guarantee and title companies. Thoroughly experienced in the banking, real estate and building and loan field.

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The New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH: 99 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bonds Generally Firm—Industrial Shares Lead Rise on Curb

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 4¼s '47-52	119.14	119.14	119.14
6 3⅞s '43-45	108.3	108.3	108.3
1 4s '44-54	114.1	114.1	114.1
2 3¼s '41	107.23	107.23	107.23
14 3¼s '44-46	108.3	108.3	108.3
2 3¼s '44-46 reg	108	107.31	108
15 3¼s '46-49	107.28	107.26	107.26
25 3¼s '49-52	107.28	107.28	107.28
1 3s '46-48	107.3	107.3	107.3
9 3s '51-55	106.20	106.20	106.20
65 2¾s '55-60	104.23	104.20	104.23
5 2¾s '48-51	104	103.29	103.29
109 2¾s '51-54	103.12	103.11	103.12
111 2¾s '56-59	103.12	103.9	103.12
16 2½s '49-53	101.12	101.8	101.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47	105.4	105.4	105.4
2 3s '49	105.4	105.4	105.4
50 3¼s '64	105.25	105.25	105.25

Home Owners' Loan

18 2¾s '49	102.16	102.14	102.16
20 2½s '42-44	102.12	102.12	102.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
43 Alleghany 5s '44	101	100¾	101
12 Alleghany 5s '49	94⅝	94	94⅝
7 Alleghany 5s 50 stn	67⅝	66¾	66¾
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
5 Am & For P 5s 2000	83⅞	83¾	83¾
13 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	109½	109	109
5 Am Int 5½s '49	105¼	105	105
31 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅛	113¼	113⅛
56 Am T&T 3¾s '56	100	99¾	100
8 Am T&T ev 4½s '39	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
27 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100⅞	100	100¼
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	185	185	185
12 Am Wri Fap 6s '47	94	93½	93½
3 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	93½	93½	93½
21 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	106
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	38½	38½	38½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	73½	73¼	73⅛
20 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99¼	99¼
16 Arm Del 4s '57	99¼	99	99¼
19 Arm 4½s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 AT&SF 4s '95	111⅜	111¼	111¼
3 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	111	111	111
2 At&SF 4s Jus C-A '62	112	112	112
3 Atl Kn&Nor 4s '55	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 A C L cit 4s '52	96¼	96	96
6 A C Line 4½s '64	96½	96⅛	96⅛
3 A C Line 5s '45	105½	105½	105½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Austin & N W 5s '41	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 B&O 1st 5s '48	113¾	113½	113½
29 B&O rfg 5s '95	93	92¼	93
12 B&O 5s '96 F	92⅝	92½	92⅝
25 B&O 5s 2000 D	92¼	92¼	92¼
93 B&O ev 4½s '60	79¾	79⅛	79¾
14 B&O 4s '48	106½	106	106⅜
23 B&O 5s W '50	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	110	110	110
3 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	118⅛	117⅞	118⅛
3 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	126⅜	126¼	126⅜
14 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104½	104⅛	104½
23 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98	97⅞	98
10 Boston & Me 5s '67	89	89	89
4 Bost & Me 4½s JJ '61	84½	84	84
2 Boston & Me 5s '55	90½	90½	90½
45 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	98½	98¼	98½
6 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	38½	38⅛	38¼
24 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107	107	107
17 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102	101½	101⅝
1 Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	125	125	125
1 Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	117	117	117
7 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
45 But R&P 4½s '57	91¼	91	91¼
4 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	66	65½	65½
1 By-Prod C 5½s '45	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
3 Cal Pack 5s '40	104	104	104
1 Camag Rub 7s '42 ct	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	116⅛	116⅞	116⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112	112	112
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115½	115⅜	115½
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
3 Can Pac 5s '44	113¾	113¼	113¾
12 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107½	107¾
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Can Pac 4½s '60-	104⅛	104	104
19 Can Pac as perp	95⅞	95½	95⅝
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	225	225	225
11 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	21¼	21	21
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	20¾	20¼	20¾
6 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	39	39	39
18 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	35⅝	35	35⅝
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	102¾	102½	102¾
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109½	109¼	109½
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	83	83	83
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	95⅝	95	95¼
7 Cheasap Corp 5s '47	152	150½	150½
25 Ches Corp 5s '44	135	132½	135
4 C&O 3½s '96 D	99	99	99
4 C&Ohio con 5s '39	108	107¾	108
4 C&O gen 4½s '92	120½	120½	120½
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	57½	57⅜	57½
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	114¼	114¼	114¼
10 CB&Q 4s III '49	110¼	110¼	110¼
79 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	43¾	42¾	43½
29 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	42¾	42½	42¾
127 Chic Gt West 4s '59	49¾	49½	49⅝
3 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	68¾	68¾	68¾
4 Chi I & L 6s '66	23¾	23¾	23¾
109 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	34	33¾	34
20 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	12¼	11¾	12¼
3 Chi & NW 6½s '36	60½	60½	60½
102 Chi & Nw cv 4½s '49	24	23½	24
24 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	35¼	34¾	35¼
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	35	35	35
10 Chi Ry 5s '27	75¼	75	75
40 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	23¼	23	23
4 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	21	21	21
20 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	14¼	14	14¼
37 C R I & P 4s '88	41¼	41⅛	41⅜
23 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	24¼	24	24
21 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ctf	21¾	21	21¾
12 C R I & P 4s '34 ctf	21¾	21¾	21¾
4 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	99⅛	98¾	99⅛
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	89¾	89¾	90
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	107⅜	107½	107⅜
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
9 Ch Ind & Lou 4½s '62	102½	102¼	102¼
9 Childs Co 5s '43	92⅜	91¾	92
1 Cinn Gas & E 3¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
1 CinUTrm 3½s '71 gtd	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 CCC & StL 5s '63D	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	103	103	103
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108⅝	108⅞	108⅞
6 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	107¼	107¼	107¼
19 Col & So 4½s '80	72	71½	72
6 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	104	104	104
6 Columbia G 5s '52 My	104	104	104
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	103¾	103¾
2 Col Ry Pw&L 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Coml Credit 3¼s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51 sta	105½	105½	105½
13 Con Coal Dsl 5s '60	68½	66¾	68½
3 Con Edis 3¼s '56	103	102⅝	102⅝
17 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107	107¼
17 Con Oil 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104½
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102½	102½	102½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101	100⅞	101
3 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103½	103½	103½
3 Cons Cop 3½s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	58½	58½	58
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
100 Del & Hud 5½s '37	14-32	14-32	14-32
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 D&R G rfg 5s '47 A	36¾	36⅝	36¾
82 D & R G 4s '36	34¾	34⅝	34¾
5 D&R G W 5s '55 Asd	22	21½	22
18 D&R G W 5s '55 Asd	20¾	20¼	20¾
5 D&R G West 5s '78	32¼	31¾	31¾
15 Detroit & Pt D4&35ct	11⅛	10⅞	11
5 Det Ed 5s '52	107½	107½	107½
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	114	114	114
5 Det Ed 4s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106½	106¼	106¼
2 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
57 Erie 5s '67	86	85⅝	85⅝
24 Erie rf 5s '75	85⅛	85½	85⅝
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	98⅜	98½	98⅜
3 Erie cvt 4s'53 A	90⅜	90	90
2 Erie cvt 4s'53 B	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
3 Fairbnks Morse 4s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Fed L&T 5s 54 B	104½	104½	104½
40 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	19¾	18¾	19½
274 Fla E Cst 5s'74	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞
26 Fla E Cst 3½s'59	80¼	80	80
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
2 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	101½	101½	101½
2 Gen Cable 5½s'47	106	106	106
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Gen M Accept 3¼s'51	101¾	101½	101¾
21 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	93⅞	93	93¾
25 Goodrich 4½s'56	101¼	101	101¼
1 Goodrich 6s '45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Goth Silk Hos 5s'46	104¾	104¾	104¾
118 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	118	117⅝	118
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	114¼	114¼	114¼
9 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	107¼	107	107¼
42 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	105¼	105	105¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	114½	114½	114½
97 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	111¾	111¾	111¾
22 Gt Nr 4s '46 H	110	109¼	110
6 G Bay & W deb B	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
8 Gulf M & N 5s '50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Gulf St Utl 4s '56	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
9 L Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103½	102⅞	102⅞
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	96	96	96
10 Hiram Walker 4½s'45	107	107	107
1 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	102½	102½	102½
59 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	45½	44½	44⅞
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	35½	35½	35½
19 Ill Bel Tel 3½s '70 B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	102½	102½	102½
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '66	79	78⅝	79
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	92	91⅝	92
6 Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	87¾	87¾	87¾
14 Ill Cen Louis 3½s'53	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	84	83¾	83¾
3 Inland Stl 3½s'61	107½	107½	107½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	103⅞	103½	103½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32ct	48	48	48
14 Interb RT rfg 5s '66	43¾	43¾	43¾
8 Interlake Iron 5s '51	95¾	95¾	95¾
94 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '32	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
34 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	14	14	14⅛
15 Int Gt Nor 5s '34 B	37⅜	37	37⅜
2 Int Gt Nor 6s '36 C	36⅜	36	36⅜
39 Int Hydro El 6s '44	86¼	86	86¼
7 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	78	78	78¼
20 Int Paper 6s '55	100¼	99⅝	100¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102	101⅞	101⅞
2 Int Rys C Am 6s '41	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

Sales in $1000 — High — Low — 2:00

8 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	94	94	94
26 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88½	88½	88½
16 Int T&T 4½s'52	72¾	72¾	72¾
14 Int T&T deb 5s '55	78⅛	77⅞	78
89 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
9 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	97½	97⅜	97⅜
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	60½	60½	60½
3 K C South 5s '50	98¼	98¼	98¼
9 K C Term 4s '60	107⅜	107	107
1 Keith B F 6s '46	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 sta	105½	105½	105½
1 Kinn & Co 5½s '41	102	102	102
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	107½	107⅜	107½
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	66¼	65¼	65¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	64¾	64¼	64¼
6 Lac Gas 5s '39	97	97	97
5 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	42⅜	41⅜	41⅜
10 Lautaro Nit 6s '54ct	42	42	42
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	67	66	67
25 Leh Val 4s 2003	69¼	68¾	69
34 Loews 3½s '46	99⅞	99½	99½
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 sta	104¼	104¼	104⅜
10 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	99½	99½	99½
4 Lou &2N 5s 2003B	110	110	110
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	102	102	102
25 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	95¼	94⅞	95¼
3 L & N 3s '80 St	93	93	93
11 Maine Cen 4½s '60	86	86	86
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90	50	49¾	50
17 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	45⅞	45½	45½
7 Marion StShov6s '47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4 McCrory Strs 5s '51	105	105	105
3 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	106½	106½	106½
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Mich Cen 4½s '79	105¾	105½	105½
10 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104½	104¼	104¼
69 M & S L con 5s '34 ct	19¼	18½	19
12 M & StL rfg 5s '62	8	7¾	7¾
39 M & StL 4s '49	8⅞	7⅝	8⅛
16 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	26	25½	26
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	23¾	23½	23½
8 MSP&SMar 5½s '78	92½	92	92
3 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	35¼	35⅛	35¼
27 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	32¾	32¼	32¾
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	86¾	86	86
2 M-K-Tex 5s '77 F	46	45¼	46
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	44	44	44
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	45⅞	45½	45½
35 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	22¾	22	22
13 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	45½	45¼	45¼
18 Mob & O 4½s 77	37¾	37⅜	37⅜
10 Mob & Ohio 5s 38	38⅛	38	38⅛
5 Monongah R 4½s 60	107¼	106¾	107¼
5 Mon WPa Pub Sv6s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
26 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Montreal Tr 5s 41	102	102	102
12 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	95½	95	95
1 MorEssex3½s2000	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 Nash Chas2½s 48 78	97½	97½	97½
1 Nassau El 4s 51	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
19 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	105¾	105½	105½
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	102	102	102
6 NatRyMex 4½s57asd	4½	4¾	4¾
3 Nat RyMex 4s77asd	4½	4½	4½
1 Natl Steel 4s 65	105½	105½	105½
2 N J Pow & L 4½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
16 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	100	99¾	100
1 N Orl & N E 4½s '52	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
5 N O Tex & M 4½s '56	54	53½	53½
3 N O Tex & M 5s '35A	60	59⅞	60
20 N O Tex & M 5s '54B	50	50	50
3 N O Tex & M 5s '54ct	57	55⅞	57
1 N O Tex & M 5s B '54ct	50	50	50
2 N Y C Harl 3½s 2000	107	107	107
246 N Y C rf 4s '2013	107⅜	107	107⅜
31 N Y C rf 5s 2013	117⅜	116	117¼
39 N Y C 4½s 2013 A	94	93¾	93¾
19 N Y C con 4s '98	101¾	101½	101⅝
16 N Y C 4½s '56	103¼	102⅞	103¼
16 N Y C&H R 4½s 2013	94	93½	93¾
25 N Y C & H R 3½s '97	100	99½	99¾
2 N Y C La Sh 3½s '98	94¾	94¾	94¾
10 N Y Chi & St L 6s '38	100	99⅞	100
37 N Y Ch & StL5½s'74A	104½	103½	104¼
37 N Y Ch & StL4½s'78	94¼	94	94¼
5 N Y Ch & St L 4s '78	96	96	96
5 N Y Dock Co 5s '38	66⅜	66	66⅜
32 N Y Dock Co 4s '51	67	66½	66½
1 N Y Edis 3¼s '65	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
1 N Y Lack&W4s'55 '48	115	115	115
12 N Y Lack&W4s'73A	34	33½	33½
34 NYNH&Hcvt 6s '48	55	54¾	55
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	52	52	52
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	42	41	42
7 NYNH&H 3½s '54	35	34½	35
6 NYNH&Con4sJul'55	29	29	29
21 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	35⅞	35	35⅞
2 NY O & W gen4s '5	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
6 NY Pw inc 6s '65	64	63⅜	63⅜
16 NY Steam 6s '47	108½	108½	108½
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	76½	76½	76½
11 NY Tel 4½s '39	108¾	108	108¼
40 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	20⅝	19⅝	20
18 Niag Mo Pa Sh 5½s'50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	80	79½	80
11 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	30¼	28⅞	30¼
66 Norf Sou 5s '61A	31⅛	28⅞	30¼
1 Norf W & Vs '96	118	117½	118
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104⅛	104¼	104⅛
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103¾	103	103
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅜	111¼	111¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	107¼	107	107
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 N Nor Pac 3s 2047	76½	76	76½
1 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	28	28	28
19 Ohio Ed 4s 65	105⅛	105	105
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112½	112½	112½
7 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106⅛	106	106
10 Pac Coast 4s '37	103¾	103½	103½
2 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	99½	99½	99½
1 PacGas & El 4s '64	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Pan Am 6s '40 ct	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
11 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1 Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	105¾	105⅝	105¾
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pen Co 4s '63	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	116	116	116
4 Pen RR con 4½s '60	121	120¾	120¾
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110¼	110⅛	110⅜
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	107	106⅝	106⅞
12 Pen RR 4½s '84	107⅛	106⅝	106⅞
14 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	104	103⅜	103⅝
1 Pen RR 4s '48 sta	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	100¼	100	100
383 Pen RR 3¼s '52 wi	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
18 Peo GLCh 5s '47 A	114¼	114	114½
1 Peoria & E Cnl 5s '74	42	42	42
2 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	96	96	96
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	25	25	25
10 Pere Marq 4½s '80	101	101	101
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	98	98	98
1 Phila Co Gs 5s '47 A	106⅛	106	106
1 Phil Elec 4s '71	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝
40 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	18¼	17¾	17¾
19 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 PCC & StL 4½s '77	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
30 Porti Gen El 4½s '60	67¼	66¾	67⅛
1 Porto Ri A Tob'66'42	84½	84½	84½
34 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	38⅛	38¼	38⅛
11 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
251 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 w	124	122	123⅝
1 Pure Oil 4¼s '53 xw	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Purity Bak 5s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Ready 4½s '97 A	106½	106	106
1 Rdg & Or Cen 4s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	114	114	114
40 Republic Steel 5½s '54	116½	115	115½
29 Republic Steel 4½s'61	99	98¾	98⅝
297 Republic Steel 4½s'61	99⅜	98¾	98⅝
26 Republic Steel 4½s'56	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
20 Republic Steel 4½s'56	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4 Richfield Oil 6s '44A ct	49⅛	48½	49⅛
30 Richfld Oil 6s '44A ct	57¾	57	57
10 Rio Gr W col 4s'49	51¾	50½	51¾
1 R I Ark&La 4½s'34	26¼	26¼	26¼
7 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	30¾	30¾	30¾
4 Saguenay P&L 4½s'66	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 StLIM&S Ry&G'33	87	87	87
1 St L S F 5s'50 B	33¼	33¼	33¼
27 St L S F 4½s'78	32	31⅝	31⅝
7 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf sta	28¾	28¾	28¾
9 St L S F 4s'50 A	34¾	34¼	34¾
7 St L S W 5s '89	30¾	30¾	30¾
10 St L SW 1st 4s'89	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 St L SW 2nd 4s'89	96½	96½	96½
1 StP&KC ShL 4½s'41	73½	73½	73½
2 StPM&M 4s Mont '37	100	25-32	100 25-32
2 StPM&M Pac 4s'40	105	105	105
11 Sal & Atl Gr Tr 4½s'47	37	36	37
84 Seab A L con 6s'45	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	22¼	22	22
16 Sea A L adj 5s'49	21¼	21	21¼
28 Sea A L 4s'50 sta	12	12	12
5 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	33½	33¼	33⅜
19 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	20	20	20
36 Shar Steel 4½s'51	115¾	115½	115¾
41 Shell Un 3½s'51	99¼	98⅝	99¼
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	100½	100½	100½
14 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	106¼	106	106
11 So Bell T & T 5s '41	107

Young Infielder Gains Favor With Bee Manager—Boston Hockey Team Falters

Rookie Infielder Commands Attention in Boston Camp

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 3—Among the Boston Bee rookies who have caught Manager Bill McKechnie's critical eye in the early stages of spring training here at Waterfront Park is Lou Menendez, a polite, neat-appearing young man who was born in New York City of Spanish-Jewish parentage 21 years ago. Lou is a shortstop by trade and formerly belonged to the Brooklyn Dodgers when the board of strategy of that National League outfit included Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel.

On the second day of practice, McKechnie assembled a makeshift infield and put the boys through their paces for the benefit of a packed Waterfront Park grandstand. Elbie Fletcher was at first base, young Vic Charles at second, Menendez at shortstop and Billy Urbanski on third. And it was Menendez who commanded the most attention from the Bees' field boss.

"I don't know how he hits that ball, but he sure knows how to pick them up out of the dirt," declared McKechnie at the conclusion of the workout. "Did you notice him taking those balls on the high hop? Hank (Gowdy) couldn't hit anything past him. I like that boy."

Played on Hassett Team

Lou Menendez received his early baseball schooling playing for Evander Childs High in New York City and adding an occasional sandlot game during the summer. After graduation, he joined the Fordham Shamrocks, one of the ranking semi-pro clubs of the Big City. The Shamrocks, incidentally, were operated by Buddy Hassett's father. Hassett, star freshman first baseman with Brooklyn last season, was the semi-pro outfit's leading player. As Mendenez said: "The rest of us fellows did all the work and Buddy got all the money."

In 1934, Mendenez moved over to the Yonkers League, and it was while playing in that organization that the Dodgers picked him up the following year and signed him to a Dayton contract, one of their Ohio farm clubs. They took him to spring training camp, however, when the youngster insisted that he belonged in a minor league of higher classification than the Class C Middle Atlantic circuit. At Clearwater, Brooklyn training base, he proved his contention and was farmed to the Class A New York-Pennsylvania League at Reading.

Mendenez was off to a poor start at Reading, however, and later was shifted to Leaksville, N. C., in the Bi-State League. In new surroundings, Lou settled down and played outstanding ball.

Became Free Agent

At the beginning of the 1936 season, Lou still contended that he belonged on a higher minor league level, so he refused to sign a Leaksville contract. He held out for several weeks and finally affixed his signature when the club agreed to make him a free agent at the end of the year. It was after he exercised that release that Bob Quinn offered him a Boston contract.

Menendez attributes whatever success he may have had in minor league baseball to Clyde Sukeforth, the old Cincinnati catcher who managed Leaksville in 1936.

"Clyde is a great fellow," Lou said recently, "one of the finest men it has been my pleasure to meet in baseball. He told me he thought I could make the grade in the majors as far as my fielding is concerned, but my hitting might hold me back. But I believe, as Sukeforth does, that with the proper coaching I can overcome that weakness. Clyde always liked to recall the case of Joe Cronin, who rarely hit a ball out of the infield until he reached the big leagues. Now he is a good hitter."

Being Considered

The youngster played winter baseball in South America last year, working his way there by the way of a big steamship line. He stand close to 6 feet in height and weighs about 170 pounds. McKechnie will undoubtedly send the youngster to a Bee farm for more experience, but nevertheless considers him an outstanding infield prospect.

Training camp echoes . . . With Rabbit Warstler definitely at shortstop, Bill Urbanski has joined the ranks of third base candidates. . . . His closest rival is Eddie Mayo, who came to Boston from the New York Giants, in exchange for Mickey Haslin. . . . Elbie Fletcher hasn't forgotten how to pick wild throws out of the dirt. . . . The Milton boy can't miss making the grade this year. . . . Jim Turner, the Indianapolis right-handed hurler, and Vic Frasier, the Dallas boxman, look enough alike to pass as brothers. . . . Guy Bush was the last pitcher to put in an appearance. . . . Business detained the veteran. . . . When the infielders and outfielders make their official appearance this week, close to 50 ball players will be housed at the Pheil Hotel. . . . Probably the largest training camp squad in the majors.

N. E. Track-Field Relay Carnival Set for April 24

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, today announced the definite scheduling of the New England track and field relay carnival, open to New England colleges and schools, for the Harvard Stadium on April 24.

The Harvard director also announced that the seven colleges associated in the Heptagonal track and field meet have voted to transfer that competition from New Haven to Boston this year and the meet will be held in the Stadium on May 8 with Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia competing

Harvard also made known that a combined Harvard-Yale track and field team would meet a combined Oxford-Cambridge team in the Stadium on July 10.

The date of the annual Harvard interscholastic track and field meet has been set for May 22.

Harvard has been considering sponsoring a New England track and field relay carnival for several years. It is distinctly an experiment though it is planned to hold the meet on the last Saturday in April each year and next year's date has been tentatively set for April 30. The meet is to be open to all schools and colleges of New England and events will be contested in one day with morning events starting at 10 o'clock and the afternoon competition beginning at 2 o'clock. Varsity entrants will compete in one class throughout the competition except in the one-mile and half-mile relays when they will be divided into classes A and B. Class A will be composed of Boston College, Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, Holy Cross, M. I. T., Rhode Island State and Yale. All other colleges will be grouped in Class B for these two relays.

N. E. College Notes

Tufts' basketball team closes its season tonight at Cousens Gymnasium, Medford, against Massachusetts State. Coach Arthur Cochrane of the Jumbos will start Tony Wozniechowski at right forward, Bennie Collier at left forward, with Capt. Lew Kyrios and Jim Weldon at guards. John Boyd is scheduled to start at center.

Franklin Roosevelt Jr., son of the President, will not participate in crew at Harvard this season. Last season he rowed at the No. 6 post in the junior varsity boat and had expectations of filling that position in this year's varsity boat until his recent illness.

Brown University's hockey team closes its season tomorrow night on home ice when it meets Dartmouth. The Bruin, victor in six of nine starts, will rule a slight favorite. Seven Brown seniors will be donning hockey togs for the last time as college players. Brown has not won a game in the modern series.

Brown's basketball team meets the strong Rhode Island State five tonight. The Rams are heavily favored to win. The two teams have met 32 times since 1909 and each has won 16 games. State will be out tonight to collect its thirteenth consecutive triumph in this season's play, a mark that will establish an all-time record at Kingston, if reached.

Coach Win Marling will conclude Boston University's indoor track season by taking a selected squad down to Providence Saturday night for the A. A. U. junior championships. The Terriers will have Ben Franklin in the dash; Doug Raymond in the 600 meters; Ernest Bragg Jr. in the 1500 meters; Eugene Swenson, a freshman from Lexington, in the shotput; and a relay team. The relay team will probably be composed of Ben Franklin, Joe Rector, Perry Jackson and George Gibson.

Of the squad going down, Raymond is the one outstanding trackman who stands an excellent chance of winning a championship. Doug, in a recent time trial, ran 500 yards in 59.8 seconds, which was only two seconds off the world record made by Eddie O'Brien two weeks ago. This time is little short of remarkable in that Raymond had no competition to spur him on nor indoor conditions to aid him.

Schaefer Wins Again

Jake Schaefer, world 28.2 balkline billiard champion, continued his lead over Willie Hoppe yesterday in their 2500-point match at the Twentieth Century billiard rooms. Schaefer's score at the conclusion of yesterday's match was 1000 as against Hoppe's 758.

Golf Instruction And Lectures at Boston Y

In an effort to keep pace with the exceptionally fine "spring" weather that Boston is enjoying this year, a series of lectures and instruction periods on golf are being sponsored by the recreation and health department of the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., beginning Friday, March 5, at 8 p. m. Two outstanding golfers have been chosen to give instruction in the persons of Johnny Mahoney, well-known amateur star, and John Bernardi, professional at the Charles River Golf Club.

Mahoney will open the series with a discussion of the basic fundamentals of the swing. Getting the correct start in swinging the clubhead is the most important thing and Johnny is the man to explain how to do it. His talk will be illustrated with slides and moving pictures of champions in action. He will answer questions submitted each week.

At 9 p. m., following the lecture, Bernardi will be on hand to start a series of six weekly golf lessons in the 'Y' gym. This course of fundamentals in golf will be conducted so as to be of assistance to both beginners and the more advanced. Those having trouble with some of their clubs will find this a great opportunity to have it corrected. For further information call Robert Laveaga, Kenmore 7800.

Patty Berg Wins

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis won medal honors in the qualifying round of the annual Florida east coast women's golf tournament yesterday with 42-36—78, four under par.

College Swimming Results

St. Francis 43, Delaware 26.
Trinity 68, Worcester P. I. 9.

Coming Up . . . —By Pap'

VINCE
-DI MAGGIO-
- ELDER BROTHER OF JOE, THE YANKEES' ROOKIE SENSATION LAST YEAR, COMES UP WITH THE BOSTON BEES
I TAUGHT JOE THIS GAME
A VETERAN
VINCE IS ONLY 23 YEARS OLD
SOME COAST EXPERTS INSIST THAT VINCE HAS A BETTER THROWING ARM THAN BROTHER JOE
PAP'

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Close Matches Feature Third Day in Tennis

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Only one surprise, but any number of close matches of the marathon type, featured the third day of the combined national indoor lawn tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday.

The lone upset, just as on the preceding day, came in the men's singles. J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., encountered one of the new sensations of the local players, George Seewagen of Jackson Heights, and the latter used his steady, careful backcourt play to wear down the sixth-seeded player, forcing the play to 34 games, and finally emerging victor at 6—2, 2—6, 10—8.

Only two of the seeded stars had easy tasks to come through. Frank Bowden, former Columbia star, now of the home club, swamped Frank J. Salichs, another Seventh Regiment player, 6—0, 6—1, and David N. Jones eliminated Mitchell M. Rosenbaum with his service working brilliantly, at 6—1, 6—4. Rosenbaum complained afterward that the service of the towering Wimbledon player ought to be barred, as he could not even see it, much less return it.

Parker Now Favorite

Frank A. Parker, now the favorite, following the elimination of the champion, Gregory S. Mangin, the night before, also managed to come through in straight sets, but had a hard battle on his hands as Gilbert A. Hunt Jr. of Washington, held his own most of the time, breaking through the service of the pupil of Mercer Beasley on numerous occasions, and outvolleying him at times. But Parker was very steady, and finally Hunt weakened a bit on control at the end of each set, and the match went to Parker at 11—9, 6—4. Hunt ending with a pair of double faults, which was also a prominent weakness in earlier games. Leonard Hartman was another winner in straight sets, but the battle was closer than the score, 6—2, 6—3, showed, as the rallies were long, and Howard Stephens Jr. of Yale, his opponent, was able to meet the Hartman service well, many deuce games resulting.

But the toughest battle of the day brought the home club star of many seasons, Merritt Cutler, against Walter Senior, the Californian, and not until 44 games had been played was Senior able to break through the cleverly placed soft shots of Cutler for the match. Cutler took the first set at 8—6, dropped the second at 6—4, and then utilized his service and steadiness to hold the towering Californian for game after game, with Senior at match point, or two points off, at least a dozen times before he finally managed to come through for the match at 6—8, 6—4, 11—9.

Palmer Eliminated

Ray Palmer Jr., the conqueror of Mangin the day before, was unable to profit by his victory, as the veteran Herbert L. Bowman, the former javelin star of Cornell and the New York Athletic Club, held him in another marathon, finally winning at 7—5, 3—6, 7—5. Bowman, with his flat shooting, was outsteadying the younger player, and though the latter furnished most of the pyrotechnics of the match, was gradually worn down and defeated. Morris Adelsberg, the other Monday upsetter, had better fortune, winning over another young newcomer, Henry Pagel, in still another long battle, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

The favored ladies had better fortune, all five seeded players coming through the second round with only one match at all close. Millicent Hirsh, No. 3, was threatened with defeat at the hands of Virginia Hollinger, another recent girl star, from Dayton, Ohio, who was within two points of victory at 6—5 in the third set, only to be overtaken by the New York girl, who won the match at 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

A good start was made in the doubles for both men and women, with all the seeded teams coming through easily. Several newcomers of prominence were added to the stars of the singles, especially in the women's doubles, where Dorothy Andrus again teamed with Mme. Sylvia J. Henrotin, to defend their championship of the last two years, Helen Pedersen, runnerup for the last two seasons in singles, linked with Mary McGusty of the home club, and that warrior of many titles, Marie Wagner, emerged from her retirement to win with Margaret Fullen. Another team originating from Boston, Mrs. Harry C. Brunie and Mrs. G. A. Cabot, also were among the winners, together with Norma Taubele and Florence LeBoutillier.

The leading men's teams were Mangin and Parker, Hendrix and Senior, Hall and Jones, and Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok and J. N. Pitman. The match of the first pair was postponed until tomorrow, while the pair who flew from Florida won by default. Another veteran, Fred Anderson, paired with Cutler for the home club team, and they also advanced.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Patty Berg won medal in Florida east coast golf with 74.

Three Years Ago

Dr. Marvin A. (Mal) Stevens named head football coach at New York University for 1934.

Sport Roundup

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Daffying around with the Dodgers: Burleigh Grimes says there'll be no more of the "screwy" stuff on his ball club . . . Still, the Dodgers let holdout Joe Stripp come over from Orlando, sell the club 11 graduates of his baseball school and get out of town without signing his own contract . . . Nothing like a good start, eh?—This wire from Casey Stengel reached camp yesterday: "I'll be in Brooklyn opening day to see the Giants play" . . . ow . . . Casey is taking it easy in Glendale, Calif. . . . He has picked up 21 pounds since getting fired . . . He will step into a job with one of the two biggest organizations in baseball the minute he settles with the Dodgers for his 1937 salary.

You can laugh at the Dodgers, but Grimes means business . . . His managerial record reads like a success story . . . In two seasons he stepped from Bloomington, Ill., to the majors, via Louisville, a class AA town . . . Eddie Froelich, new Dodger trainer, has received a well-earned promotion . . . He went from the last place Chicago Cardinals in the National Football League to the last place Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League . . . Now he's moved up to the seventh place Dodgers and thinks he may soon see the first division . . . Newspapermen with the club say Grimes haunts the lobby of the Fort Harrison Hotel at 11:30 every night to make sure the boys are well checked in . . . Is he going to do that all summer?

Authors Bill McCullough of the Brooklyn Times Union and Tom Meany of the New York World-Telegram, are taking bows for their jernt literary effort, "Once a Dodger" . . . in the big five-center, out yesterday . . . It's a laugh from start to finish . . . The eds omitted some of the best lines because of space conditions, such as the time Babe Hamburger, the redoubtable Flatbusher, bawled through the loud-speaker: "Ladies and gents, a lost child has just been found in the office." . . . Roy Henshaw, the southpaw, obtained from the Cubs, is a table tennis expert and brought his bats and tables to camp . . . Catcher Babe Phelps reported weighing only 216 and slammed the first practice pitch 340 feet over the wall . . . Van Mungo looks great and will sign any day now.

Terrier Quintet Has Best Record In B. U. History

Boston University's varsity basketball team recently concluded the most successful court season in the history of the Scarlet and White and established a flock of new records which will be quite a mark for future Terrier teams to shoot at.

The first worthy of mention is their season's record, which included nine victories against five defeats. No other court team since the sport was started at B. U. in the early 1920's has wound up a season with four more victories than losses.

Needed Breaks

Of these five losses, three were of the either-way variety, where a break one way or the other would have meant victory. Against W. P. I., the Terriers were beaten in an overtime affair, 33 to 31. This was the night when Sol Nechtem, sharpshooting sophomore from Chelsea, registered 25 points, while the combined scoring for the rest of the team was only six.

The Rhode Island State game was also lost in overtime, 61 to 60. In their last game of the year the Terriers went down to defeat, 34 to 32, at the hands of a great Trinity team, where again breaks might have told a different story. The other two losses were to Harvard and Massachusetts State. Against the Crimson, B. U. held its own until the last five minutes of play, when it weakened and Harvard came strong at the end to win, 46 to 37.

Victories were scored over Salem Teachers, M. I. T., University of New Hampshire, Norwich, Clark, Tufts twice and Coast Guard twice.

Point a Minute

Offensively the team was stronger than any other club to ever wear the B. U. colors. The total points scored for the squad over the year was 580 points against 480 for their opponents. This mark erases the high-scoring record set up by Dr. Harmon's 1933 machine which scored 509 points. This aggregation turned in this achievement over 15 games, while this year's group played one less. The team's average per game for the season was 41 3-7 points, which very definitely made the Terriers a point-a-minute team for the year.

Individual honors go to Nechtem. The Chelsea flash scored 216 points from his forward position and gained the distinction of being the first Terrier hoopster ever to score more than 200 points in a season. Nechtem's average for the year was 15.7 points per game. This high mark not only sets him up as the University leader, but makes him the leading scorer of all college basketball players in New England for average per game. Second to Nechtem's 216 points was Russ Lawry, captain-elect, with 78 points.

Great Defensive Player

For defensive records, Capt. Abe Rabinovitz turned in a remarkable performance. In 14 games he allowed only 34 points to be scored against him while he scored 70 for the season. In the first six games this year, not a field goal was scored against him.

This year's team set up enough records to stand for sometime, but whether they will be able to withstand the assault of the anticipated achievements of next year's club is doubted by many. Coach Mel Collard loses only two members of this season's five. They are Rabinovitz and Ray Maddocks. In return he has a brilliant freshman team coming up with a record of 12 victories out of 13 starts. The individual scoring for the season:

Name	Goals	Fouls	Total
Sol Nechtem	95	26	216
Russ Lawry	31	16	78
Abe Rabinovitz	27	16	70
Ted Rosenthal	28	11	67
Paul Hendrick	20	5	45
Ed Graham	11	7	29
Bob Yancey	12	3	27
Sid Freedman	8	2	18
Ray Maddocks	4	2	10
Bill Black	4	0	8
Walter Kishkis	3	2	8
Bob Leahy	1	2	4
Dick Spitzer	0	0	0
	244	92	580

Bruins' Faulty Defense Gives Hawks Game, 4-2

National Hockey League Standing
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	22	9	10	115	81	53
Boston	19	6	17	99	103	44
Rangers	17	9	15	101	88	43
Chicago	12	6	23	79	99	30
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	23	5	13	106	93	51
Montreal	16	8	17	95	94	40
Toronto	18	3	20	103	103	39
Americans	13	4	25	94	131	30

Results March 2

Detroit 7, Montreal 4.
Chicago 4, Boston 2.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Again the uncertainty of hockey came forcibly to the surface last night when the Bruins went down to defeat, 4 to 2, before the lowly Chicago Black Hawks. By all methods of figuring pre-game results the Bruins should have beaten the Hawks and increased their one-point margin over Rangers for second place in the American division, but such advance figuring all went for nothing, the Hawks out-skated and out-played the locals.

With the playoffs so near at hand the Bruins did nothing last night to inspire confidence regarding their championship chances. The faulty defense was faulty as usual and only the grand goal-tending of a grand goalie kept the Hawks from doubling their score. Just how far this defense will go in the playoff hockey is one for timid speculation.

Of course the Bruins have Sylvio Mantha on hand to insert if necessary, but evidently Manager Art Ross hopes to carry through without him. He is ready now to go into action and yet the club struggles on, relying on the forwards to outscore the opponents and Thompson to hold up the defense. Mantha probably has one of those clause contracts which calls for a substantial amount once he dons a uniform and takes part in a game.

As the Bruins played last night they would not go far in the playoffs. They can play better hockey, because they have played better, but all too often have they slipped into this desultory hockey, and in the short series required for playoffs, any protracted slip of this nature and they will be out of the running in short order.

Reports would indicate that these Bruins are playing a dual role. On home ice they actually try to match speed with the invaders and play wide-open hockey. On the road, according to detailed accounts from other cities, the Bruins draw into their defensive shell, let the home team do the work and await the breaks. Perhaps, when the playoffs do start, the locals will cast aside the wide-open hockey and seriously set out to win without the spectacle offered in purely offensive hockey.

Detroit Red Wings further increased their lead in the American group and put a decided crimp in the efforts of Maroons to hold second in the Canadian section by whipping the latter, 7 to 4, last night. Wings practically won the game in the first period when they sifted through the Maroon defense for four goals. The other three were scored by Marty Barry.

Race for Scoring Narrows to Three

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3 (AP)—A four-point spurt by Jack Markle of Syracuse shot his point total to 46 and gave him temporary scoring honors today in the International-American Hockey League.

Trailing by one point in the official statistics are Clint Smith, disposed leader, and Bryan Hextall of Philadelphia. With the league winding up shortly, the fight for the leading scorer title appeared to have narrowed down to this trio. Smith went scoreless last week, but Hextall added three points to his total. The leading scorers:

	Gls	Assts	Pts
Markle, Syracuse	16	30	46
Smith, Philadelphia	21	24	45
Hextall, Philadelphia	27	18	45
Convey, Springfield	11	29	40
Keating, Providence	12	26	38
Mason, Philadelphia	23	14	37
Asmundsen, New Haven	11	23	34
Mann, Syracuse	13	20	33
Duguid, Providence	18	15	33
Wares, Philadelphia	10	23	33
Doran, Syracuse	19	13	32
Toupin, Springfield	12	19	31
Parsons, Syracuse	21	9	30
Roubell, Philadelphia	8	19	27
Kuhn, Providence	15	12	27
Drouillard, Pittsburgh	13	14	27

Duke University Star Impresses Connie Mack

MEXICO CITY, March 3 (AP)—Clarence "Ace" Parker, the all-American football player from Duke University, and Jack Peerson, of Brunswick, Ga., who played with Albany in the International League last year, shape up as two of the most promising rookies in the Philadelphia Athletics training camp.

Parker, who got four hits in six times up, including a homer, Sunday as the A's beat the Comintras, 14-11, is in line for the job of utility outfielder, Manager Connie Mack said.

Peerson apparently has the inside track on the shortstop position replacing Lamar Newsome who held down the post last year. Peerson, it is felt, has the best chance of developing into a hitter.

Hemsley Refuses to Sign

ST. LOUIS, March 3 (AP)—William D. Dewitt, business manager of the St. Louis Browns, said last night Rollie Hemsley, veteran catcher, had returned his contract unsigned for the second time. "Hemsley stood pat on his demand for $2500 more than he received last year and we are standing pat also, offering him the same salary he received in 1936," said Dewitt. Dewitt did not disclose the amount. Beau Bell, outfielder; Harlond Clift, third baseman and Pitcher Louis Koupal also are holdouts. The Browns will begin spring training next Monday in San Antonio, Texas.

Dimitri Zaitz May Upset Columbia and Dartmouth

By a Staff Photographer

Dimitri Zaitz
Boston College Shot-putter

Dimitri Zaitz of Boston College, the national indoor and outdoor shot-put champion and a member of the 1936 United States Olympic team, will be eligible to compete in the sixteenth annual indoor I. C. A. A. A. A. championships at Madison Square Garden March 13. The importance of this news, received from John A. Ryder, Eagle coach, is in its bearing on the battle for team supremacy. Zaitz, ineligible last year, will present a perhaps unforeseen threat to the title aspirations of two of the strongest contenders, Columbia and Dartmouth, who are depending heavily on their shot-putters for point-gathering.

The stalwart Bostonite rose from virtual obscurity last year to dominate the pre-Olympic shot-put picture, but scholastic difficulties prevented him from representing Boston College in intercollegiate competition. Zaitz first came into prominence by defeating Jack Torrance in a succession of indoor invitation meets and followed up these victories by a smashing triumph in the national indoor championships, in which he established a meet mark of 52ft. ½in. He retained his A. A. U. indoor title at New York last week with a heave of 51ft. 4⅝in.

Added Outdoor Title

He added the national outdoor title with a heave of 50ft. 7⅝in. at Princeton. Putting somewhat below his best form at the final Olympic tryouts, Zaitz nevertheless managed to qualify for the team in the third shot-putting berth. An injury to his throwing hand prevented him from doing himself full justice at Berlin. However, he did manage to get off a heave of 50ft. 3 7-16in., which was good enough for sixth place and added a point to the United States total.

With Zaitz in the field, the path of Dartmouth's Tony Geniawicz to a clean sweep of I. C. A. A. A. A. shot-put titles may well be blocked and a temporary postponement may be enforced on the ambitions of Columbia that its sophomore stars, Danny Taylor and Francis Ryan, take over control of the field. Geniawicz, now a senior, won indoors and outdoors in both 1935 and 1936.

New Record Likely

His indoor performances were 48ft. 9in. and 49ft. 1⅝in. Outdoors he did 49ft. 1in. and 49ft. 11⅛in. Taylor and Ryan are reported to be hitting close to 51 feet in practice. With this quartet competing, the I. C. A. A. A. A. record of 49ft. 10in., set by William H. Niblock of Niblock of Bowdoin in 1934, is likely to be surpassed.

As a sophomore in 1935, Zaitz competed in both the indoor and outdoor I. C. A. A. A. A. meets without notable success. He went unplaced indoors, although a throw of 45 feet would have put him in the points. Outdoors he squeezed into fifth place with a heave of 47ft. 10⅝in.

Northeastern Elects Goalie Hockey Leader

When Northeastern's varsity hockey squad chose Goalie Karol Krystyan of East Boston to captain the Husky six for next season, it set a precedent, in that never before has a netminder been head man of a Northeastern sextet.

Last night's banquet festivities brought to an official close the best season in the Huskies' hockey history. The club closed the season with a record of seven victories, three losses, and one tie for the best percentage among the smaller colleges in New England.

Krystyan well deserved the honor his mates bestowed on him last night. His goaltending this season was sensational and was one of the major reasons why Northeastern compiled such an impressive record. He should make the Huskies an excellent leader. Krystyan succeeds the star of this season's team, Capt. Johnny Bialek.

Coach Herb Gallagher will have the prospects of an even better team next year. A flock of sophomores from this season's squad and a good group of freshmen will be available next year. These candidates will be enough to compensate for the loss of the high-scoring Bialek.

Johnny Byrne and Curt Ganong, both first liners, will be back, as will Wilmot Decker, Red Fielding, Ray and Ralph Johnson, Ed Grogan, and Howard Sessler. All those boys learned the Gallagher system this year and will be set for next season.

The veterans will have trouble in holding their jobs, however, for several players are included in the 16 freshmen whose insignia awards were approved yesterday. Heading the list is the 200-pound Howie Milner of Newton, who is expected to fit into the defensive picture.

Gerry Griffin of Medford and St. John's Prep is another promising prospect from the freshmen, while Gerry Bracken of Watertown also has shown promise.

Cecilia Colledge Wins Ice Title

LONDON, March 3 (Canadian Press)—Cecilia Colledge, brilliant young English skater, yesterday added the figure skating title of the world to her British and European titles.

She was declared winner of the world's women's figure skating championships at Empress Stadium at conclusion of the free skating.

Miss Megan Taylor of Great Britain placed second and Miss Vivi-Anne Hulten of Sweden, third. The positions were the same the three stars held at the conclusion of Monday's compulsory figures.

The final standing announced by the judges follows:

Miss Colledge, 2528.9 points; Miss Taylor, 2488.1; Miss Hulten, 2406.1; Hedy Stenue, Austria, 2366.2; Emmy Putzinger, Austria, 2353.9; Anne Nierenberger, Austria, 2316.8; Belita Jepson-Turner, Great Britain, 2286; Gladys Jagger, Great Britain, 2260.1; Martha Mayerhaus, Germany, 2191.5; Angela Anderes, Switzerland, 2187.2; Viktoria Lindpainter, Germany, 2114.5; Audrey Peppe, United States, 2184.9.

Hub Events

Tonight

Billiards—Willie Hoppe vs. Jake Schaefer world championship 28.2 balkline challenge match at Twentieth Century Club, 8:15.

Basketball—Massachusetts State at Tufts, 8.

Coming

Skating Club of Boston Carnival, Garden, April 2 and 3.

Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry, Garden, April 5.

Lefty Gomez Signs

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Vernon Gomez, star southpaw of the New York Yankees, ended his holdout campaign today and signed his 1937 contract with the New York Yankees. Gomez came to terms after a conference with Jacob Ruppert, Yankee owner, in Ruppert's offices. He declined to say how much his contract called for, but said he was 'entirely satisfied." Baseball experts guessed he was given around $14,000. He was paid $20,00 annually for his work in 1935 and 1936. With Gomez in the field, the Yankees' formidable holdout list had dwindled to six—Lou Gehrig, Joe Di Maggio, Bill Dickey, Red Rolfe, Frankie Crosetti and Charley Ruffing.

College Wrestling Result

Princeton 19, Lehigh 13.

Oxford Crew Breaks 10-Year-Old Record

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—The Oxford crew smashed a 40-year-old record yesterday when it rowed from Chiswick Steps to Putney Bridge in 11m. 9s. while working out for the annual boat race on the Thames with Cambridge, March 24. The time clipped 45s. from the old mark.

As a result of the fast trial, the Dark Blue is considered to have a good chance of breaking Cambridge's string of 13 successive victories. Last Monday the Oxford eight equalled another 40-year-old record in rowing from the finishing post at Mortlake to Chiswick Steps in 6m. 33s.

College Basketball Results

Carnegie Tech 38, Westminster 25.
Columbia 41, Yale 37.
Long Island 64, Catholic 37.
Minnesota 34, Northwestern 33.
Pittsburgh 39, Georgetown 22.
Wisconsin 46, Purdue 43.

College Fencing Result

New York 17, Columbia 10.

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Animal Town Aviators Meet a Duck-Billed Platypus in Australia

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A Little Sketching While Jack Frost Provides the Canvas

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 10 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 138

A Song of Thanksgiving

(Wisdom Literature)

Never did the Hebrew poets forget to sing, nor did they forget to express praise and thanksgiving. The way was hard, the road was dim . . . but the hidden springs of joy came forth in song.

Among all ancient people, none other developed music to such an outstanding place. When the trained choirs of hundreds of voices and the four-hundred-piece band and orchestra developed for the service of worship in the Temple, could no longer perform the great festal anthems and dramatic hymns in the visible house of the Lord, the sons of Korah and the sons of Asaph (the musical branches of the tribe of Levitical priests) continued to train small groups of singers.

Just as the scribes and priests under the direction of Ezekiel and Ezra collected and arranged the historical books, the law codes, and the prophetic writings of the period before the exile, so the poetical priests and musical leaders preserved the songs of the people.

How extensively the use of musical instruments was introduced into the worship of the second temple it is difficult to know. Although there is no mention of the multitude of musical instruments recognized by their enumeration in such psalms as 92, 81, 98, and 150, nevertheless there must have been some definite revival of this part of the service.

From its poetic meter, Psalm 138 is not at all suggestive of one of the more ancient songs of praise. It does, however, refer to worship in the holy temple in the midst of the evidence of the gods of other nations, which possibly might be a reference to the Greek gods and goddesses whom Antiochus had attempted to force upon the Jews.

The outstanding declaration of truth is found in verses 2 and 3: "For thou hast magnified thy word above all thy name . . . thou didst encourage me with strength in my soul" (Moulton translation).

The significant power and strength associated with the spiritual appreciation of praise was not unknown to this singer, and in the midst of adverse conditions, he sang: "The Lord will perfect that which concerneth me."

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The originator of the sit-down strike was a countryman. Nobody could realize its power unless he had once argued with a balky horse.

Buffalo News (Ed Scanlan): Another thing a man never does is glance at his reflection in a show window when passing.

Now, you tell one.

Detroit Free Press: Formula for success in magazine publishing: Tell the folks it is printed only for the intelligent minority.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's crypt is shared by an Oakland, Calif., reader:

UIF JOJUJBMT PG UIF GPVS DBSEJOBM QPJOUT PG UIF DPNQBTT—OPSUI, TPVUI, FBTU, XFTU—XIFO QSPQFSMZ BSSBOHFE, GPSN UIF XPSE "OFXT."

Factual Figuring

To the number of the day in December, 1936, on which Edward VIII abdicated the British throne —— add the total of the digits in the year in which the New York World's Fair is scheduled to open ——; subtract the number of days in the month of February, 1936, ——; multiply by the number represented by a tetrad ——, and divide by the number of the moon's phases ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Quincy, Mass., reader who was in attendance writes that a GOOD TIME was HAD by ALL at the recent convention of the National Puzzlers' League in New York City. By which we have the opportunity to change GOOD to TIME in 6 moves, and HAD to ALL in 8 moves.

Occupations of the Famous

Can you identify these well-known persons by their occupations? The first has been checked, as usual:

1	botanist	Victor Herbert	
2	statesman	John Philip Sousa	
3	poet	Luther Burbank	1
4	educator	Frances E. Willard	
5	inventor	Robert E. Peary	
6	composer	Celia Thaxter	
7	economist	Daniel Webster	
8	bandmaster	Wm. H. McGuffey	
9	explorer	Elias Howe	
10	prohibitionist	Henry George	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Balloon Race

This is a hilarious game for players and spectators; and it is best played in a long room.

Divide the players into two or more teams, and appoint a referee. Provide each team with a colored balloon and at least two large spoons. Mark a starting line at one end of the room and a turning line at the other end. The teams must stand behind the starting line.

At the word "Go," No. 1 of each team walks (or waddles) up the room balancing the balloon on his spoon, reaches the turning line, steps over it, turns and walks back to the starting point. He passes the balloon by spoon, not by hand, to No. 2, and the race continues until a team has won.

No. 1 may touch the balloon before the race, to put it on his spoon, but when the race has started—hands off the balloon! If a balloon is dropped it must be picked up from the floor with a spoon. And if any player does touch the balloon he must pay the penalty by starting again from the beginning.—Mrs. W. E. B., Bristol, Eng.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The initials of the four cardinal points of the compass—North, South, East, West—when properly arranged, form the word "news."

Factual Figuring: 11 plus 22 (1939), minus 29, times 4, divided by 4, equals 4.

Letter Changing: Good, gold, told, toll, till, tile, time. Had, hat, eat, ear, err, ere, are, ale, all.

Occupations of the Famous: Botanist—Luther Burbank; statesman—Daniel Webster; poet—Celia Thaxter; educator—Wm. H. McGuffey; inventor—Elias Howe; composer—Victor Herbert; economist—Henry George; bandmaster—John Philip Sousa; explorer—Robert E. Peary; prohibitionist—Frances E. Willard.

A 'Merger' in Australia

(Animal Town's Good-Will Tour—35)

By H. BOYLSTON DUMMER

Buster yawned sleepily in the bright Australian morning. "Get up, you animals! For a minute I couldn't think where we were. Say! What is that I hear outside?" Saying this, he peeked up over the sides of the plane—and what a sight met his eyes! Thousands of rabbits were dancing around the plane. "Wake up, you Aviators, and see who's here—a host of Bunny Rabbit's relations!"

All the other Animal Towners now had their heads over the side of the plane. One large rabbit shouted with a great wagging of ears, "Mr. Kangaroo told us about you, so we thought we'd give you a rare bit of welcome to Australia. And when the rabbits welcome anyone, it is some reception, for there are millions of us here."

Our animals were much pleased with this show of good will. Reddy Fox said, "It seems odd that we came all the long way from the United States to pass on a good-will message, and away down here in Australia these rabbits have beaten us to it!"

"Now where are we headed for?" asked Buster.

"Let's go down to the southern part of the country to look up Mr. Duck-billed Platypus. The rabbits told me that he lives only in the southern and eastern parts of Australia," said Bunny Rabbit.

After sailing over many miles of more or less barren ground, streams and thick groves of trees began to show up. "This seems to be the place where we should find some of those duck-billed animals that lay eggs," said Bunny. "It is a silly combination, I call it; but we have seen so many queer things on this trip that nothing could surprise me, Buster, the first likely place you see, let us down."

A good place soon appeared, so down came the plane lightly as a feather—well, perhaps not quite like a feather, but a very good landing anyway.

Near where the good-will plane landed was a small stream, and Racky Coon, with nothing better to do, leaned out toward the stream and shouted, "Come on out, you Ducky-Wucky animal!"

He surely was surprised to get an answer right back: "Say, you strange animals, are you trying to be funny, or what?"

There, close to the shore with his head out of water, was a sure enough Platypus. The aviators knew him at once by the description Bunny Rabbit had given them.

"Oh!" exclaimed the surprised Coon. "You'll have to forgive me for my seeming rudeness, but I did not expect to find you so quickly—and the Ducky-Wucky part was just a joke."

"Oh that's all right," said Mr. Duckbill, "no harm done. I'm glad to have you animals visit us. I'd like to have you come down into my home but you larger animals would never make it."

"Do we have to go down under water to get to your home, Mr. Duckbill?" asked Bunny Rabbit. "I'm no diver, but all rabbits can swim a little."

"I can answer your question," replied Mr. Duckbill, "with a yes and a no. In my own case, like most other Duckbills, I have two entrances to my home. One is under water and the other comes out into a tangle of grasses about 25 feet back from the shore, just a few steps from here. I was taking a turn downstream just now for exercise and to pick up a few insects, which we like as much as humans like candy, I'm told."

"Is it really true, Mr. Duckbill, that you lay eggs?" asked Reddy Squirrel.

"Well now, little one, I've never laid an egg but our lady Duckbills do," he answered. "I suppose you think us very silly animals because we have webbed feet, a bill like a duck, short fur like an otter, and lay eggs. We also have cheek pouches like a ground squirrel so we can carry food back into our burrows to feed our young."

"Thanks for all this interesting information, Mr. Duckbill," said Reddy Fox. "I'm sure our folks back in Animal Town will be more than glad to hear about this merging of the bird and animal kingdoms!"

Liking What We Have

Since we cannot always get what we like, let us like what we can get. —Old Spanish Proverb.

In Lighter Vein

Heroic Undertaking

"Johnnie," asked a vistor, "what are you going to be when you grow up?"

"I'm going to be an Arctic explorer," answered the small boy. "And now will you give me a quarter, please?"

"What do you want a quarter for?"

"I want to get five ice creams and find out how much cold I can stand."—Montreal Star.

Diplomat

New Boarder: "I wish I had come here a week earlier."

Landlady: "That's very flattering, sir."

"Not at all. I'd rather have eaten this fish then than now!"—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Young Webster

Today's Version: "A pedestrian is the survival of the flittest."

—London Evening News

"Mary! Quick! I've caught that tap-dancer!"

Now We Understand

Little girl, watching her father working in the garden: "Daddy, I know why the flowers grow. It's because they want to get out of the dirt."

Yes, Much

"His prose is quite bad."

"Well, it might be verse."

Daily Anecdote

Convinced

When, in the course of his celebrated travels, Darwin came to Tierra del Fuego, in 1833, he wrote, "The Fuegians are in a more miserable state of barbarism than I ever expected seeing in any human being. I believe they are incapable of being civilized."

Thirty-six years later, after the natives had felt the ennobling influence of Christianity, he returned to find a peaceful, civilized people, and wrote, "I certainly should have predicted that not all the missionaries in the world could have done this thing. It is wonderful, and it shames me, as I had always prophesied a failure. It is a grand success."

And then he dispatched £25 to the London Missionary Society, and wrote a cordial letter which ended with these words: "I shall feel proud if your committee shall think it fit to elect me an honorary member of your society."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Shredded Vegetables in Cellophane

An enterprising couple with a supply of winter vegetables found an outlet for them by shredding them and combining a mixture of the fresh greens in 10-ounce lots to sell through local markets for salad "makings." Cabbage (both red and white), celery, sweet green peppers, carrots, green onions (in some so marked), radishes, and raw beets or turnips were used. The cellophane bags of the colorful mixture had a delighting appearance; and they offered an economical way to procure six servings.

The vegetables kept crisp and fresh for two or three days in the cellophane bags; and if, on occasions, a few bags were left over, they were sold at a reduced price for soups. The venture was profitable for both the sellers and the buyers.—Lucile R. K., Sebastopol, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Aftermath of the Flood

(Syracuse, N. Y., Post-Standard)

Pomeroy, Ohio

Two unusual human interest stories come to hand as aftermath of the devastating floods, that indicate professional determination and skill of a high order and a civic pride in the old home that prompts a man to finance its rehabilitation.

The first comes from Pomeroy, Ohio, where Dr. C. A. Poindexter was called to attend a flood refugee, in an emergency hospital. Heavy rains had further mired the roads and water stalled the physician's car.

On the medico sloshed on foot. The mud pulled off his shoes and he arrived at the hospital barefoot. But he was in time to aid in the birth of twins.

John W. Haussermann of New Richmond, Ohio, studied law and drifted out to Kansas in time to sign up as a lieutenant with a volunteer regiment which General Funston was recruiting for service in the Philippine insurrection.

When the fighting was over he remained in the islands and amassed a fortune from mining ventures.

A nephew in New Richmond received a telephone call from Haussermann in Manila asking for an estimate of the cost of rehabilitating the place of the former army officer's birth. He was told it would take $100,000.

"Go ahead and send all bills to me," was the answer. Then it was recalled that New Richmond has suffered water damage and privation several times since 1913. It was recalled also that since that flood every bill for rehabilitation has been met by the Philippine miner, whose affection for his birthplace is an example of civic pride that is matched only infrequently.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Illegal Appointment

Question: The only bylaw upon a certain question reads: "Any vacancy occurring in the office of Reader or Directors shall be filled by vote of the members at a special meeting duly called for that purpose . . . and it is hereby made the duty of the Board . . . to call such a meeting whenever a vacancy occurs."

A Reader, after serving two years, asked for leave of absence. The board granted the leave and appointed as substitute one who had served in that office for two years of a previous term. At the last meeting of the Board, the resignation of the regular Reader was received and accepted. The Board then formally appointed the one who was serving as substitute to be Reader until the next election.

Did the Board have the right to make this appointment or should the members elect the Reader?

Answer: The bylaw cited above regarding the filling of vacancies is clear and explicit. The Board could not legally make the appointment, but should call a meeting of members for the purpose of electing someone to fill the vacancy. The fact that the one appointed by the Board had been elected for a previous term and served only two years does not have any bearing on the case.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Where Is Everyone Going?*

By LE PELLEY

THERE !! WE HAVE OUR CLUBHOUSE UP ONCE MORE
NOW — DON'T KNOCK IT OVER TRYING TO PUT THOSE WHEELS ON AGAIN !
I GUESS I'LL HAVE TO GIVE UP THE IDEA OF TRAVELING IN OUR CLUBHOUSE
SUSIE AND I COULDN'T GO ANYWAY — WE'RE GOING ON A TRIP
WHERE ?
WE'RE SUCH GOOD SPELLERS OUR SCHOOL IS TAKING US TO SPELL AGAINST OTHER SCHOOLS — WE'LL GO TO MIDDLEMEADOW AND BOGBORO AND EVERYWHERE
YOU'RE A SMART FELLOW, MARMADUKE, WHY AREN'T YOU GOING...
BECAUSE I AM GOING ELSEWHERE !!
AND I'M STAYING HERE !
WOE IS I !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Playing by Tail*

By CARMACK

Today's ol' Peter and I were discussing the Boss's trombone playing, and finally I said - "Anyway, he's improving, don't you think?"
And Peter agreed that he was -
Then suddenly the Boss spoke up and said - "What do you think you are, Peter? The drummer?"
???

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

NRA, Self-Criticized

SUPERFICIALLY there is not much but what one would expect in the summarized report on the NRA by the President's Committee on Industrial Analysis. First put forward is a claim such as was wont to come from NRA itself that the recovery program gave jobs to approximately 2,000,000 workers by spreading the work.

But back of such statements appears a considerable body of objective comment, and even some significant admissions, considering that this study comes from an Administration source at a time when something in the nature of a new NRA is avowedly being prepared.

For example, the report says of these two million added jobs that they were "apparently due to the shortening of hours, which amounted to 12.7 per cent, rather than to any increase of industrial activity." If this is taken as a bit of drum-beating for a thirty-hour week bill or a new campaign to shorten work hours on the theory that this will spread employment indefinitely, an antidote appears farther on, in the discussion of hours:

> The long-run normal standard as to hours should be one representing the most effective balancing of the workers' time between producing more goods and enjoying more leisure. . . . Whenever more goods would be worth more to the worker than more leisure, hours should not be shortened. The necessity of shortening them below this standard, in order to spread work, is a confession of failure in the economic system. . . . If an emergency standard of work-spreading persists into more normal times, it may act to limit production instead of merely to spread work.

Beyond a certain point, then, may not a demand for shorter and still shorter hours be a confession of satisfaction with a lower standard of living?

Among the significant admissions by the committee may be listed the conclusion that "it is not possible to answer statistically whether NRA did or did not contribute to the industrial recovery" which took place during its period. Another is that the increase in total wage distributions "was at least partly neutralized by increasing prices." Another, that the delegated lawmaking by code authorities—the point on which the Supreme Court ruling of unconstitutionality chiefly hinged—had resulted in uncertainty, complexity and unenforceable arbitrariness of regulations.

Of interest in view of the extensive demand for minimum wage and maximum hour legislation is the engaging acknowledgment that "the apparently simple conception of fixing maximum hours, minimum wages and minimum price provisions developed wholly unexpected degrees of complexity." Hours had to have some flexibility and wage rates involved problems in classification of workers, exceptions for learners and differentials for costs of living in various parts of the country.

Nevertheless, the study validly points out that while average wage gains over the whole face of industry may have been moderate, the introduction of minimum rates often meant substantial increases in weekly earnings to the lowest paid groups, who most needed them. It proceeds to accept the NRA thesis that "a minimum wage can be socially beneficial not only as a safeguard to the worker but also as a wage floor for the operation of the competitive system."

Where friends of the NRA idea fortunately appear to have learned from experience is in the recognition now that code experience must develop gradually into a basis of well-considered standards, and this in a few key industries rather than in the manufacture and sale of every incidental commodity from bottle caps to hairpins.

After all, Donald Richberg, former administrator, gave a summation of NRA which any research efforts, however learned and well staffed, could only elaborate, when he said in a recent speech at Chicago that this recovery organization "attempted to crowd fifty years of desirable experimentation into two years of panting effort." With the panting effort now behind, the more measured experimentation can usefully proceed.

Beneath Steel's Peace

PEACE in America's steel industry carries glory enough to cover all concerned. The atmosphere of good will and reasonableness developed in steel so unexpectedly and now spreading apparently into what has been called a "new era in American labor relations" should not be marred by mean-spirited efforts to corral all the credit for labor, for employers, or for government.

The generous attitude of John L. Lewis, who said that the settlement "has been made possible by the far-seeing vision and industrial statesmanship of Mr. Myron C. Taylor," chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, certainly sets the tone for labor. And it is in itself the best evidence of Mr. Lewis's own statesmanship.

It is thought-provoking to find that during several months, while the leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization has been throwing and receiving all kinds of verbal brickbats, while he has been condemning others and himself condemned in most violent terms, he has been engaged in peace negotiations with the head of steel's biggest company.

The disclosure inevitably raises a question as to how much of settlement is due to threats and how much is due to reasonableness and fairness. The rather bad labor history of steel, the fact that it could not give up the twelve-hour day and seven-day week until President Harding put it to shame, will be recalled. So too will the facts that concessions are coming after the potency of the sit-down was displayed in the motor industry, after Mr. Lewis had begun aggressive organization in steel, and after a national election in which labor had manifestly considered itself to have a great stake and most industrial leaders had fought vigorously on the losing side. And equally it will be remembered that Mr. Lewis has never been noted for sweet reasonableness.

Yet there is more than brute force in this settlement. If that were all, we should have to call this only a truce. We should have to expect new and extreme demands from labor, a return to reactionary, rigid views by industry. We do not believe that is the true meaning of this settlement. It reflects a new attitude in the country.

It represents a change in the "mental climate" of America. It reflects not only popular support for better working conditions and belief in Mr. Ford's high-wage, large-purchasing-power theory but also a demand for peaceable adjustments instead of industrial war which damages the whole country.

Pacing France's Price Rise

AS A member of the tripartite monetary agreement on which hopes for better days in international dealings are set, France's ability to surmount its economic and financial difficulties and give more decided momentum to internal recovery forms an important part in the picture. Progress of the French Popular Front New Deal is consequently being scanned with deep interest in all countries, particularly in Europe, where its repercussions are more distinctly felt.

One of Premier Blum's most serious obstacles at present is the unruly rise of French prices, which threatens to nullify the merited, increased purchasing power of workers gained by the new social reforms so much needed to better balance French economy. The problem is growing so acute that Minister of Commerce Charles Spinasse has publicly declared the Government is prepared to ask special powers to enforce reasonable prices if exhortation and voluntary methods prove insufficient.

While many surface factors play in this situation, the issue at bottom of the French price rise complex is probably the same as that mainly affecting the whole series of problems confronting the progress of Premier Blum's New Deal—distrust of the French monied classes toward the new reforms and their consequent reluctance to co-operate financially with a government whose whole imprint for them is strictly Left.

But if the recovery now started in France can progress, the attitude of French capital can well thaw to one of returning confidence and co-operation for the good of the country as a whole. There is evidence that the French Premier realizes this and seeks, in his well-known conciliatory way, the active help of French industry in not letting the present price rise climb way beyond reason.

Clothes "Break" the Man

HARD-LEARNED lessons of depression years continue to temper what might otherwise be giddy times of recovery. Take that meeting of merchant tailors in Philadelphia some days ago where a style expert made the stoic assertion that a man could be well dressed for $4000 a year. Who would have thought it possible, back in 1928?

But if you've been a bit ragged for a few years, a $4000 wardrobe looks almost ample. The authority making this announcement should not be quoted as promising anything lavish for the price. A green tuxedo or so, a red coat with black and red striped trousers—utterly requisite for those quiet little affairs which occur endlessly in the average man's routine—indicates the narrow limits within which sartorial fancy would be allowed to limp.

This is not a beau's budget, nor a dandy's delight. A man who would attempt to bedeck himself on $4000 a year obviously must belong to that selfless variety of male who prefers to see his wife well dressed. But it is something to know that even for these few crumbs of left-over family finance a man can keep himself looking dusted off if not quite shined up.

No doubt the tailors have devised some labor-saving method which enables them to pass along a saving to the consumer—such, for instance, as omitting the pockets from men's suits, these being totally useless in any case to most men who attempt to keep their wardrobe up to a tailor's idea of complete.

An Uneventful Life

Book News of the Day

MR. LAURENCE HOUSMAN has led an uneventful life. None of the major events, he says, such as great fortune, or marriage, or paternity, has happened to him. At times it has even seemed that his chief claim to celebrity has been the fact that he shared the same parents with A. E. Housman, the author of "A Shropshire Lad." But in the last year or so he has secured a large public of his own, for the New York production of some of his little plays on Queen Victoria has been an immense success.

This success has been long delayed. Many years ago Mr. Harley Granville-Barker started Mr. Housman on the job of writing plays. In collaboration they soon produced "Prunella," which, though a failure to begin with, gradually worked up into something like popularity. In fact, it was just beginning to make its authors' fortune in 1910 when a change of monarch withdrew everybody's attention from theatrical affairs.

In the matter of playwriting, indeed, Mr, Housman appears always to have been singularly unfortunate. He has written thirty dramas, and although he says that not one of them contains a single indecent line or thought, yet thirty of them have been banned by the censor. This is because Mr. Housman, though anything but a social snob, has been excessively preoccupied with royalty.

However, better things now seem to be in store for him. His autobiography, THE UNEXPECTED YEARS (London: Cape. 10s. 6d. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $3), ends with an ecstatic note, printed in larger letters than the rest of the story, to the effect that "Victoria Regina" has been licensed for public performance in England as from the summer of the present year.

Mr. Housman's autobiography is quietly written, in keeping with its subject-matter. He describes his Victorian childhood in the Midlands in great and charming detail. This is probably the best part of the book, for most convincingly it recreates the atmosphere of a bygone age. Then Mr. Housman moves with his sister to London, studies art and takes to writing. For several years he lives on an income from his work that averages about £200, except when the phenomenal success of "An English Woman's Love Letters" brought him in over £2000. He visits America, where, at a dinner party, the host announces, "Ladies and gentlemen. The subject of our conversation tonight will be, Did Shakespeare write his plays?" He becomes an ardent supporter of woman suffrage, a keen defender of militancy in social questions, and a strong opponent of militarism. And all the time he writes books and plays.

Meanwhile, the things that most vividly impress themselves on his memory are not events, but scenes. He remembers as among the happiest moments of his life the vision of a young girl walking on top of a gate, and a village postman baffled by a swarm of bees one summer evening. "The Unexpected Years" abounds in quiet pictures like those, and the charm of them overspreads the whole book. H. H.

The Pot of "Gold"

New York Week End

THE day was still young in the east when some noise of the city awakened me and drew me to the window. All the towers of New York were lifted into a golden aureole of morning that transformed them from steel and stone into light and aspiration.

Twenty stories above Central Park, I look down on its massive rocks and winding paths, its small pools thinly filmed with sky-blue ice. The trees have a prespring fuzziness not at all like a usual snow-laden February landscape. Around the great circle of the park are piled the towers, some gold, some copper, rose, white—they may look like towers of Babylon, but New York—comforting reflection—is a city not built on sand. Solid rock the foundation for all this declamation to the heavens.

A mild ocean wind is murmuring around my tower and the brisk feel of salt in it reminds me that at midnight a big outgoing liner bruited farewell across the quiet night to my window. Snug on shore, I thought comfortably how the water would be widening between ship and wharf, how faces would be blurring from deck and shore, while the horrid strident of fog horns would be sounding like the last trump. Perhaps someone on board would be casting an appraising eye over the side of the ship as merry little tugs, quite unthinking, pushed the ship inexorably to sea.

"Can I still swim it?" someone else would perhaps be asking herself. "Shall I go on? A moment more and it will be too late. Why have I come?" Then the towers of Manhattan would be lost in distance.

* * *

Later in the morning, as I stroll into the park, there comes the faint but unmistakable music of a carrousel—a Pied Piping that is irresistible to me. As my feet lead me toward it, I am speculating about what sort of steeds it will offer. My earliest remembrance is of a white horse breathing fire. A pig was my choice in Paris (probably wild boar to them), up in the fastnesses of Montmartre on a festival night. In a tiny village in Sussex, I galloped hard away upon a zebra to a grand air from William Tell! In a moment I shall be swinging gaily up and down, and around, in double quick time.

New York Sunday has a flavor of its own. In the afternoon Carnegie Hall hears Chavet conduct the Philharmonic. He is delighted with the applause and puts both hands over his heart in picturesque Mexican fervor. His own compositions on the program are modern. They let you wander, for a moment, in a lush forest of wild, alluring melody, only to stop all meanderings in the next breath with a heated argument between two flutes, an oboe and the drum. "Grummmmm . . ." the drum begins it and the rest is Tweedledum and Tweedledee resolving to have a battle. Chavet entitled it "H. P.," and you must look farther to discover that it means "Horse Power." A merry gentleman close by, who has obviously been dragged forcibly from a cherished Sunday afternoon at home with his newspaper, looks at the "H. P." and then says quite audibly, "H'm! Hodge Podge. Clever title."

* * *

The rain has stopped at five o'clock and the evening sky is blue and baby pink, where visible at the ends of streets and between towers. It is one of New York's most lovable moods and many pass with leisurely enjoyment of the phenomena of a snowless winter Sunday on Fifth Avenue.

At the Rockefeller Plaza there are skaters swirling to the tune of the "Beautiful Blue Danube," and the soft ringing cut of skates over ice in this sheltered nook among the towers is distinctly uncitified. But that is like New York. It can change from ultra sophistication to childlike insouciance with such suavity that you never note the change until the one is lost in the other. Scores of watchers, outlining the rink, inspire the performers to "cut a figure" on the ice.

How different Times Square and Broadway look on Sunday. Last evening the streets were all but impassable. It was like a great street fair with drummers calling out their wares—radios playing to the street through loudspeakers, seething crowds melting into and out of theaters continually. A fire engine cut its clamorous way up Broadway and the crowd closed around its passage like water around a diver. But now there are only a handful. Sunday is a day of quiet strollers, music, family gatherings.

I come to New York with eagerness, anticipating its rousing snap and sparkle. It is like a great kaleidoscope flashing into gay shapes and colors that break into still others even while you gaze. For me, it is a city of "hail and farewell," but there are stanch gray rocks under those golden towers of dawn. D. D.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Reciprocal Film Agreement?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is thought quite likely that in the near future the British Government will be called on by the English film trade to take steps to ensure a market for English screen products in the United States. This would probably be done by some form of reciprocal agreement with the United States Administration regulating the importation of American films into Britain and the various parts of the Commonwealth.

The conviction is growing in Britain that English films need a bigger market than is provided by Britain alone. Great Britain's population is 45,000,000, that of the United States 127,000,000. Britain pays 19,500,000 visits to the cinema each year; Americans go nearly four times as often. Whereas British box office receipts are about £34,000,000 annually, America touches the £140,000,000 mark.

At one time it was thought possible that if Britain concentrated on making films for the English market only, and at a cheap rate, she would be able to pay her way in the film world. But if her films are not good enough to compete with American films in England, they do not gain favor with English audiences; and if they are good enough so to compete, they are too expensive to pay unless they are also shown in America. The only alternative would be to give them, by restrictive legislation, an absolute monopoly of the British market, and this would seriously upset the finances of American companies, as well as be unfortunate from an artistic and cultural point of view.

In England, it is thought that American exhibitors largely boycott British films. If they do so, it is very regrettable, and will probably in time rob America of her present big holding in the English market. In the meantime it is pleasant to note that for 1937 United Artists are exhibiting over a score of English pictures all over America. It is a policy to be encouraged. D. M. MACK.

London, Eng.

Early Converts to Suffrage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter writer in a recent Monitor says: "Susan B. Anthony owed her interest in woman suffrage to Elizabeth Cady Stanton." At the meeting of the International Council of Women, held in Washington in 1888, Miss Anthony, Frances E. Willard and Julia Ward Howe all stated that they had been converted to woman suffrage by Lucy Stone. Miss Anthony remarked how she had been converted to woman suffrage by reading the report of Lucy Stone's speech at the first National Woman's Rights convention, held at Worcester, Mass., in 1850. She then called on Frances E. Willard, president of the National W. C. T. U., who said:

"I think Susan brought me out to make me own up that I got very much the same sort of training from Lucy Stone that she did. I remember when I was dreadfully afraid of Susan, and of Lucy, too. But now I love and honor these women; and I cannot put into words my sense of what it means to have such women as have made it possible for more timid ones like myself to come along and take our place in the world's work."

Julia Ward Howe followed. She said: "Like the others who have spoken, I am the convert of Lucy Stone. I remember vividly the woman suffrage meeting held in Boston, to which I went with a very rebellious heart. I came out very meek."

Those were three noteworthy converts.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Cambridge, Mass.

Buskin's Bouncing Boilers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ebenezer D. Buskin, locally renowned inventive agriculturist, has just announced the production of bouncing eggs.

These eggs are produced by hens which have been fed a secret formula which contains Mexican jumping beans and pulverized rubber. The rubber element combines with the shell, and the Mexican beans add zest to the rebound.

"There are great commercial possibilities for this product," states Mr. Buskin. "Housewives need no longer fear dropping an egg. They can be used as balls for children's games. Their jumping proclivity will delight dogs and cats.

"I intend to inculcate iron in the ration also, place a large magnet in a basket in each hen pen, and then after the hen has laid the egg, it will jump over into the basket. This will save the poultryman from looking into each nest. Science is improving life constantly, both in the city and on the farm."

Newton Highlands, Mass. PEARSON HAYDN

Vaccination for Boy Scouts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The executives of the Boy Scouts of America are taking it upon themselves to make a coercive regulation requiring vaccination for participation in the 1937 Jamboree, and both vaccination and typhoid inoculation for the International Jamboree in Holland in 1937, which neither the district of Columbia health authorities nor the United States Public Health Service could legally do. Furthermore, they have entirely disregarded the fact that Holland has not had any compulsory school vaccination law in effect since 1928, because of the definitely established dangers of vaccination. H. E. SOULE, President,

National Health Foundation, Inc.

Minneapolis, Minn.

The Wide Horizon

Farm Tenancy—Today and Tomorrow

By Henry A. Wallace

United States Secretary of Agriculture

[From an Address Over the Columbia Broadcasting System]

NO PROBLEM associated with American agriculture and rural life is creating more widespread interest than the problem of farm tenancy. . . . Recently the American Institute of Public Opinion announced that in its sample poll, 83 per cent of the people favored a public program to help tenant farmers become farm owners. . . .

Today that traditional national ideal [individual farm ownership] is being seriously challenged. Less than half of our farm families own all the land they operate. Of the 6,000,000 farm families in the United States . . . 42 per cent are tenants, owning no land at all. Every ten years since 1880, when the first count of tenant farmers was made, the number of landless tenants has steadily increased. . . .

Recognizing the grave threat to American rural life which this growing farm tenancy implies, President Roosevelt last November appointed a committee of forty-one farmers, editors, and agricultural and social leaders to study the problem of farm tenancy and report to him . . . on a plan whereby the undesirable elements of our farm-tenant system could be corrected. . . .

The chief complaint of landlords against the tenants . . . is that the tenants allow the farms to go to pieces, fail to prevent soil erosion, have no interest in keeping up the land and buildings. . . . The chief complaint of tenants against the landlords . . . is that the tenants are expected to carry out soil conservation practices, and make other improvements, and yet are not compensated for this extra labor and expense. Tenants complain that they can never know, year after year, whether they will be permitted to remain on the farm which they are expected to improve.

* * *

Both these points of view . . . which were expressed time and time again at the recent public hearings . . . point to one major fact . . . that farm tenancy, as it is now practiced in the United States, is bad for both landlord and tenant, in that it encourages the waste of soil and discourages the necessary care to keep a farm in good condition. . . .

Most tenant leases on American farms are now made on a year-to-year basis, and as a national average, the American tenant farmer moves every three or four years. If you will imagine yourself in the position of a tenant farmer who does not know from one year to the next how long he can stay on his farm, you will readily understand why farm tenancy so often goes hand in hand with soil erosion, with run-down buildings, and unkempt homesteads. . . .

But merely to place farmers on lands of their own will not bring about security of tenure. Our history proves that.

We gave away about 280,000,000 acres of land to the families of homesteaders during the past seventy-five years. A high percentage of those same farms are today operated by tenants. It seems essential that some plan be devised to prevent families from losing their farms through speculation, excessive mortgage debt, and final foreclosure.

* * *

Another difficulty faces a program of helping tenants to become owners. Many farm families, reared in the tenant system, have become so used to ways of waste and ignorance, that they no longer possess the self-reliance or the managerial ability to run their own farms successfully. This less capable group of farm tenants cannot be raised from their present condition to that of independent ownership in one jump. They must be helped by a gradual improvement of their financial resources. . . .

Of some 300,000 families which are being helped . . . by the Resettlement Administration, about 25,000 are now reported as fully rehabilitated and competent to run their own affairs. But equally important are the families still on the rehabilitation rolls, who with perhaps only a year or so of help, have all taken big steps upward. They are learning better farming and better living, and year by year will join the ranks of capable self-reliant farmers. . . .

The effectiveness of this type of rehabilitation program gives hope that the problem of helping tenants become fitted for farm ownership is well within our ability to solve.

With 2,800,000 farm tenants in the United States it will be impossible in any reasonable period of time to extend credit to all of them in order to help them buy farms. Some of the attempts to achieve security in farm tenure will undoubtedly have to be worked out by improving the present tenant system itself. This has been done with excellent results in Great Britain. In Ireland a program of converting tenants into owners has been carried out over a period of sixty years or more.

We, of course, have certain factors to contend with that are not found in other lands. Our problems are more complex. . . .

To triumph over the evils of farm tenancy . . . to establish security of occupany and a policy of conservation on our rented farms in the place of instability and waste . . . will be to achieve a national ideal that has impelled the hearts of the American people since the beginning of the nation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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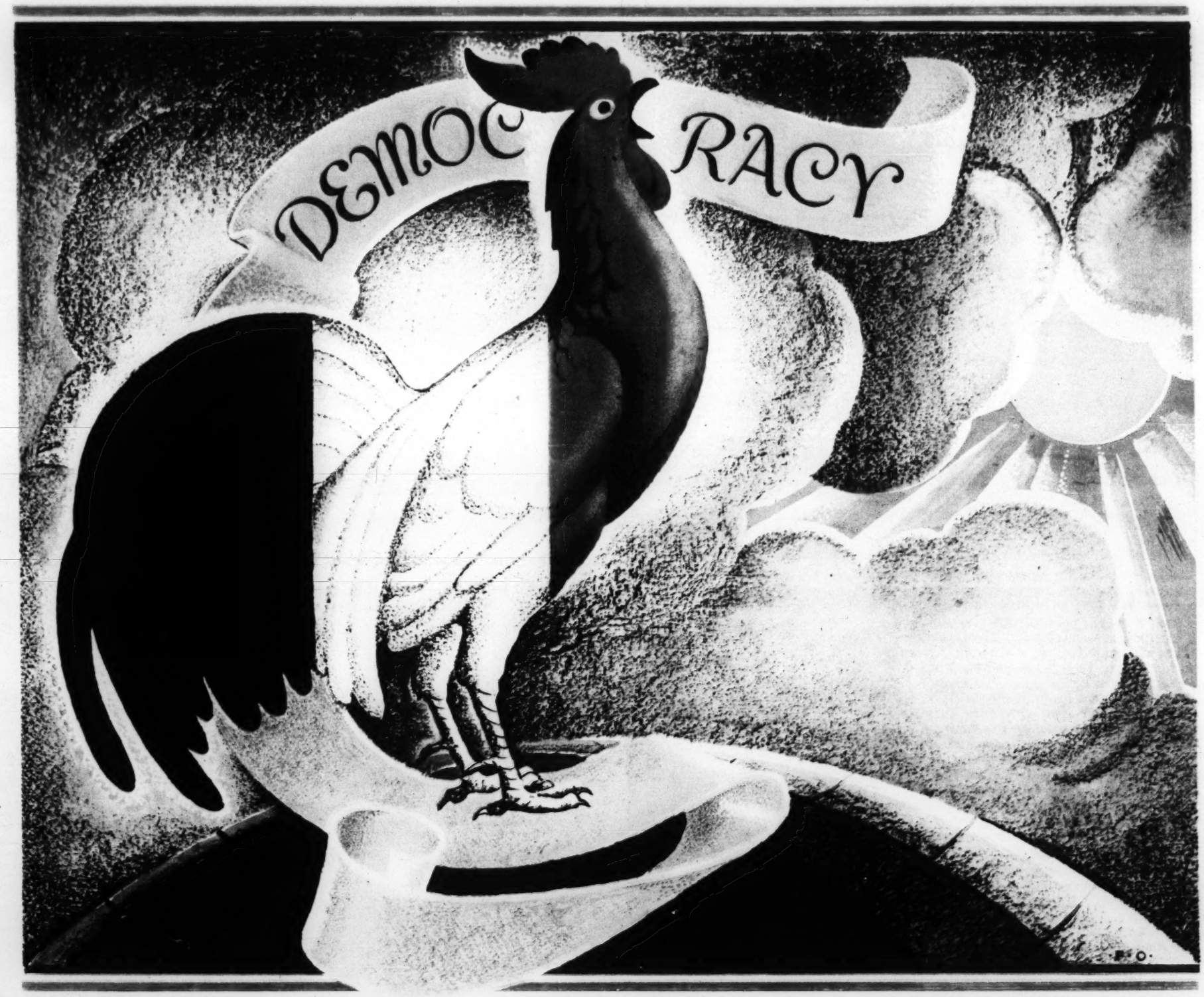


Bases of French Foreign Policy

By Edouard Herriot

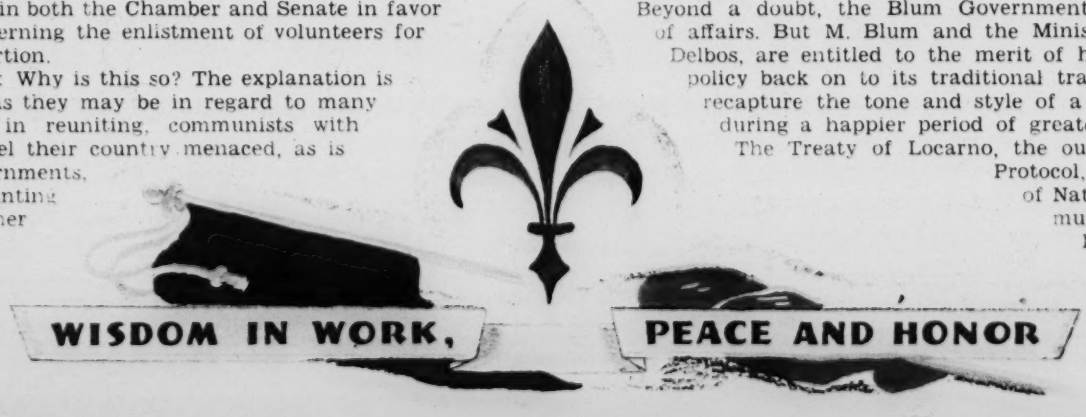
President of the French Chamber of Deputies and Former Prime Minister

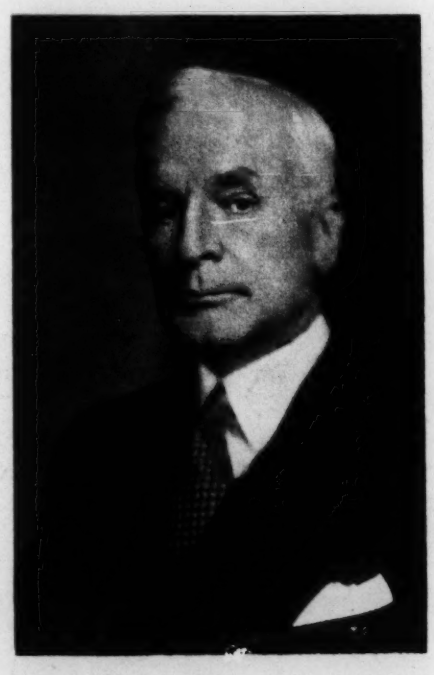
THE DOMESTIC POLICY of the Government headed by M. Léon Blum has been criticized both at home and abroad, although in the Anglo-Saxon countries it was acclaimed by certain sections of public opinion and compared with the "Roosevelt Experiment." French foreign policy, on the other hand, has been very generally approved not only by many foreign countries but in France itself as well. The unanimous vote in both the Chamber and Senate in favor of the Government's project concerning the enlistment of volunteers for Spain stands as proof of this assertion.

Immediately the question arises: Why is this so? The explanation is that the French people, divided as they may be in regard to many questions, have little difficulty in reuniting, communists with royalists, just as soon as they feel their country menaced, as is the case today. Certain governments, which make the mistake of counting upon our domestic troubles to further their ends, are doomed to disappointment. A Frenchman performs an easy task with difficulty, and a difficult one easily. During the last days of December, an alarm, justified or not, brought about a spontaneous manifestation of patriotic unity which was reflected in all the newspapers without exception throughout the country.

Furthermore I can truthfully say to those who are desirous of finding out the state of our *morale*, that the recent social and democratic reforms carried out as part of M. Blum's domestic policy have greatly stimulated our patriotism.

Beyond a doubt, the Blum Government has benefited from this state of affairs. But M. Blum and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Yvon Delbos, are entitled to the merit of having switched France's foreign policy back on to its traditional tracks. Not that they were able to recapture the tone and style of a man like Briand, who operated during a happier period of greater hopes and vaster possibilities. The Treaty of Locarno, the outcome of the spirit of the 1924 Protocol, had been destroyed. The League of Nations has lost, for the time being, much of its influence. At times France had embarked upon paths from which she could not suddenly depart. M. Léon Blum has been obliged to liquidate certain questions, among them the Ethiopian affair, the decision concerning





Acme. Harris & Ewing, Wide World

STATESMEN OF THREE COUNTRIES

(Top) Edouard Herriot, Former Premier of France, Speaking Before a Socialist Gathering in Paris. (Above) Premier Léon Blum of France (Left) and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Great Britain Discuss Important Political and Economic Affairs at a Meeting in Geneva. (Left) Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State

which was dictated by the course of events and not by what he may have thought of the situation.

The French nation is on the whole grateful to M. Blum for having taken up every problem from the viewpoint of the interests of peace. In this respect our position is very closely comparable to that of Great Britain. Certainly, we are continuing to arm ourselves. The two French assemblies have consented to heavy sacrifices in pursuance of this policy. But while bowing before this necessity, we are awake to the limitations and dangers of such a course. And we are ready to study any sincere proposition that may be made for simultaneous and general disarmament, which, now that Germany has cast off the restrictions of which she complained, should no longer encounter insurmountable obstacles.

Our attitude in regard to Spain is equally clear. I should like to define the opinion of French democrats on this question. We refuse to pass judgment upon the form of government which Spain has chosen for herself; that is her affair. Until a majority vote changes its form, the present government is the only legitimate one. As it is a republican form of government, we are in sympathy with it. We have smothered our feelings of sympathy out of respect for the guiding principle of our liberal government: not to interfere in the affairs of other countries. You will admit that this principle is the essential guarantee of peace.

* * *

When one nation tries to implant in the minds of another nation her political ideas, she runs the danger of fomenting against herself a coalition of opposing doctrines. With the world armed to the teeth, such a policy will lead sooner or later to war. The propaganda which accompanies these ideological conflicts constitutes today perhaps the greatest danger of all. France appreciates this fact. She has resisted the temptation to contradict certain statements; she has acted as though she had not heard certain challenges.

In a remarkable speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Eden expressed the same opinion: "We do not accept that the alternative for Europe lies between dictatorship of the Right and Left. We do not accept that democracies are the breeding ground for communism. We regard them rather as its antidote." That is exactly our point of view.

I believe, then, that without showing partiality to my country, I am justified in stating that France's political policy during these last months can be called a wise one. Our nerves have been severely tried. We learned suddenly one day of the reoccupation of the zone bordering the Rhine which had been neutralized by the treaty of peace—it is well to recall the fact—as a guarantee for France for the future, in exchange for which we renounced our rights to certain claims. We were informed of the complete rearmament and remilitarization of Germany. We were notified of the abolition of the conventions concerning navigable rivers.

On none of these grave occasions were we guilty of that imprudence and light-heartedness of which we are sometimes accused. Was it because we lacked courage? Everyone knows that a Frenchman is no coward. No, we did not tremble. As M. Blum stated during a recent debate upon questions concerning our foreign policy, before pronouncing the "non possumus," we should exhaust every ounce of patience and energy in negotiation. We preferred to sacrifice our ruffled pride rather than human life. For my part, to the God who brandishes flashing thunderbolts, I prefer the one who invented the lightning rod.

For the foregoing reasons the political actions of France and England have never been so closely co-ordinated. Also for the same reasons, never before has the necessity of a mutual friendliness between France and the United States appeared to me to be so essential. I have already expressed my opinion on this point and my ideas have not changed since; because of them I have committed acts which I have never regretted. We should at least be able to co-operate economically.

* * *

We approve the words pronounced by Secretary of State Cordell Hull before the Ways and Means Commission, when he declared that reciprocity treaties would help to bring about economic recovery and world peace. We believe, as does President Roosevelt, that the improvement of international commerce is one of the best ways of assuring world peace. Our Minister of Finance, M. Vincent Auriol, delivered a speech before the American Club of Paris which was approved by all French democrats. "Political order," he said, "depends to a great extent upon economic order." Very justly, M. Auriol pointed out the danger of economic autarchy.

One of the principal features of France's present political program is the tripartite monetary agreement effected by M. Blum, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Morgenthau. We believe that one of the most important elements in our foreign policy is to seek monetary security by means of currency stabilization.

For my part, as long as I live, I shall endeavor to eliminate whatever obstacles may seem to separate the French and American democracies. My friend, Vincent Auriol, feels as I do, if I rightly interpreted his recent speech. For the rest of my life I shall fight against misunderstandings and in favor of a rapprochement between France and the United States.

* * *

I do not wish to give the impression from what I have just said that France's foreign policy is, or should be, common action by the democracies against the coalition of dictatorships—although this coalition is perhaps more dangerous and deep-rooted than we imagine. What I ask of the democratic nations is to point out the way, to set a good example, to lead all peoples in the search for a régime which will be sincerely international, both politically and economically. They are in the right in wishing to help a great nation in her fight against privation; but they would be in the wrong if they consented to finance an autarchy and a rearmament program which may one day lead to war.

Everyone knows our position regarding Germany. It is clear and simple; I shall state it with the same sincerity as that which inspired me when I ordered the evacuation of the Ruhr. We wish no harm to Germany; we consider the German people intelligent and laborious. *We are ready to stand as guarantors of Germany's security against any danger which might menace her, if she will give us assurances that we ourselves will be allowed to live in peace.* Does Germany really desire a lasting and sincere reconciliation with France? The reply to this question cannot be given by ourselves alone. Our answer has been given.

Italy is angered with us because she feels that we are too slow in recognizing her conquest of Ethiopia. One can understand the drama that is going on in the conscience of those who, like ourselves, have always attempted to uphold right, justice and law—that law which we learned from Rome itself—especially since we cannot forget that the entry of Ethiopia into the League of Nations was due to the joint recommendations of Italy and France.

I have, personally, ideas which I know are not popular, concerning another subject. Is this fact a sufficient reason for me not to express them? In eastern Europe, and occupying a large part of Asia, an immense people have completely and violently transformed the régime they inherited from the past. No liberal can approve or praise this past nor even attempt to justify it. I know too well the tragic days that France lived through in her past history before the formation of a republican form of government, to judge too severely—a judgment which I should consider hypocritical—the acts of violence which, however, my conception of humanitarianism condemns. Should we treat this nation as some contend, as an eternal renegade, should we outlaw and isolate her? Neither our intelligence nor our kindness could counsel such acts.

I believe that liberty and reason are contagious; I believe in the brotherhood of man and its duties. Nothing great was ever built upon a foundation of hate or rancour. As I see it, the older democracies should help the new ones, still in the process of formation, to achieve stability and establish order; but this need not prevent the older democratic countries from defending themselves, safeguarding their own independence, and preventing any foreign intervention in their domestic affairs.

The foregoing summarizes my opinions—the opinions of a moderate, middle-class Frenchman opposed to extremism of any kind. I believe that the large majority of my countrymen think as I do, and that from this article one can form an exact opinion of the real state of mind of the French people. I can sum up the whole in these few words: Our ideal is wisdom in work, peace and honor.

(Copyright Opera Mundi)

Labor Faces the Future

Sit-Down Methods Called a Technique of Minorities That Labor Could Well Discard in Favor of Determining Majority Worker Demands and Adjusting Them to Employer Interests

By Sumner H. Slichter

Professor of Business Economics, Harvard University

SKILLED LABOR AT WORK — Wide World

Rear Axle and Rear End Assembly in a Michigan Automobile Factory

OUT OF THE OPPOSITION of employers to the growth of labor organizations in the United States has grown a rapidly increasing number of industrial disputes: 808 in 1932. 1562 in 1933, 1740 in 1934 and 2413 in 1935. Out of this opposition also has arisen the increased use of the sit-down strike. Were it not for the difficulties experienced by labor in getting an opportunity to bargain with employers, it is safe to say that the sit-down strike would virtually be non-existent in America today.

In the General Motors strike, the uses of the sit-down method and its dangers were illustrated. Both sides agree that the essential issue is not wages, hours or conditions of work, but recognition of the union. The sit-down started after President Martin of the union sent a letter to Mr. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, requesting "an immediate general conference for collective bargaining purposes," and after Mr. Knudsen met with President Martin and Secretary Addes and advised them that the union should take up its grievances with the plant managers or, if necessary, with the general manager having jurisdiction in the location involved. The members of the union interpreted this as indicating that the company was unwilling to enter into real collective bargaining with them. The sit-down, which started first in Fisher No. 2, on Dec. 30, and the next day in Fisher No. 1, seems to have been started by a few live wires without a vote of the union members as to whether or not they wished to strike. It is not clear whether the first sit-down strikes were inspired by the national officers of the United Automobile Workers. As far as the C. I. O. itself is concerned, it is clear that the strikes started without its approval and before it was ready for them or desired by them. After the company finally indicated its willingness to negotiate with the union through top management, the union agreed to abandon the sit-down and give up possession of the plants.

* * *

Then something happened. The stories of the two sides disagree. The company officials agreed to discuss labor conditions with a committee from the anti-union Flint Alliance. The union leaders declared that this indicated unwillingness on the part of the company to bargain in good faith with the union representatives, and halted the abandonment of the plants. The company says that this explanation of the union is subterfuge, that higher-ups in the C. I. O. decided that the plants must be held and ordered the sit-down continued.

General Motors' experience shows why sit-down strikes are likely to be difficult to settle. Such strikes can be made effective by a small minority of the workers. Naturally, any company is reluctant to negotiate with a small proportion of its workers for an agreement covering all of its employees. The small minority holds power only so long as it holds the plant. If the company insists on the plant being abandoned before it begins negotiations, it is insisting that the sit-downers give up their opportunity to speak for all employees. Here we see the real difficulty in the General Motors strike. It is not merely that there is a sit-down, but rather that there is a sit-down by a minority of employees and a bid for power by this minority. When the strikers represent the great majority of the employees, it does not make much difference whether they are inside the plant or not. They can tie it up almost as completely in one case as in the other. The sit-down is peculiarly a weapon of minorities.

This is why the sit-down is so effective as an organizing device. When a union first starts in a plant, it usually has trouble in enrolling a majority of the employees—not because the majority are opposed to unions in principle, but rather that they prefer to wait and see whether the particular union it going to be successful in getting recognition by the employer. If and when it does, the majority is usually willing to join.

The fact that the sit-down is peculiarly the weapon of minorities means that it is dangerous to labor as well as to employers. It is a device by which a strong and determined minority in a union may impose its will upon the officers and the majority. Consequently, although labor may use the sit-down now, sooner or later labor will be compelled to repudiate it and help to suppress it. The danger to labor is particularly great just now because of the schism between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Either faction may use the sit-down against the other. Already an instance of such use has occurred. Labor, the weekly newspaper owned and published by the railroad workers' unions, in its issue of Jan. 19, recounts an instance of alleged interference by the United Automobile Workers with craft union members by the sit-down method in the Hercules Motor plant at Canton, Ohio. Labor says: "The Machinists' Union, it was declared, had an agreement with that company. The C. I. O. auto workers organization 'captured' a small A. F. of L. union of laborers and then pulled a 'sit-down' strike to enforce its demand for exclusive bargaining privileges and abrogation of the machinists' contract. Members of the Machinists' Union who refused to join the C. I. O. group were not permitted to leave the plant."

* * *

All of the sit-down strikes occur among recently organized unions and in the great majority of cases the sit-down occurs because the union is experiencing opposition in its membership campaign or is having trouble in getting the employer to deal with it in getting grievances settled. In some cases, however, the sit-down occurs because discipline in the new union is weak and the rank and file have taken matters into their own hands. This seems to be true to some extent in Akron. But underlying this lack of discipline may be something deeper—a revolt against an employer who refuses to enter into an agreement with the union.

* * *

Many people are asking this question: "Will the future form of unionism in the United States be craft or industrial?" Many people say that the craft form is outmoded and obsolete—not adapted to the conditions of modern industry—and is destined to be superseded by the industrial union. Is this true? Naturally, the industrial form of organization appeals to the semi-skilled and unskilled workers. It gives them a chance to use the bargaining power of the skilled workers to raise the wages of the semi-skilled and the unskilled. But is it likely to appeal to the highly skilled workers? Would you expect the locomotive engineers, for example, to be in favor of admitting the section hands into their union or the airplane pilots to be in favor of taking in the stewardesses? A highly skilled roller in a steel mill, who earns $20 a day or better, may not favor going into an industrial union with the common laborers and the semi-skilled workers.

In industries where most labor is skilled, as in the building trades, the craft form may be expected to prevail. In industries where both skilled and semi-skilled are engaged, the form of organization is likely to depend upon the kind of labor which takes the initiative in organizing. If the men who organize first are the skilled, the organization will be along occupational lines. This is what happened on the railroads, where the engineers and other train service employees were the first to organize and were followed by the shop crafts and later by the maintenance-of-way men and the clerks. If the initiative in organization is taken by the semi-skilled and unskilled, the unions are likely to be industrial. The new organizations will seek to take in the skilled workers and in many cases they will succeed, because the skilled will often prefer to belong to an industrial union rather than to no union at all.

It seems fairly certain, therefore,

(Continued on page 12)

IN SEARCH OF KNOWLEDGE FOR FUTURE JOBS — Ewing Galloway

The Composition of America's Labor Force Is Changing. Factory Workers Come No Longer From the Plains of Poland, or the Foothills of the Carpathians, but From the High Schools of the United States

The Pageant of Stamps

Collecting Is Something More Than a Hobby, for the Philatelist May Find Hidden Bits of History and Lessons in Economics and World Relations in the Colorful Bits of Paper

By G. S. McKenzie

GROUP I

THOSE BITS OF colored paper which we call postage stamps have become a daily necessity in our affairs; yet few realize the part they play in the complicated pattern of modern living. Stamps carry our personal correspondence to the far corners of the earth; they move the vast volume of commercial mail upon which today's business depends; franked with stamps, our letters ride the swiftest trains, cross oceans in express liners, go winging through the clouds at night over far-flung airmail routes.

To one whose interest is awakened by their romantic story, the hobby of collecting stamps comes naturally, and his interest is confirmed by a study of the stamps themselves, appreciation of their artistic beauty, and classification of their numberless varieties. Millions of persons all over the world have found this to be true—people in every walk of life, and of all ages—so that today the popularity of stamps is at an all-time high. And what began as an obscure hobby, giving pleasure to a few, has gone beyond that and has become also a business, an investment field, a valuable educational medium, and even an influence in international affairs.

* * *

All over the world may be found teachers, judges, engineers, business men, as well as clerks and cobblers and those in more humble occupations, who find diversion and fascination in stamps. Women, too, have built fine collections. It is estimated that today there are 2,000,000 persons in the United States interested to some extent in stamps, and in leading European countries the percentage is at least as great.

There are many ways of collecting stamps. There are no ironclad rules, no conventional methods to observe—each person is free to develop that aspect of the hobby which interests him most. The earliest type was the big general collection in which the aim was to "fill as many spaces as possible," or acquire as many different varieties from as many different countries as one could. There are still such general collections, but the rapid output of new stamps has forced most enthusiasts to confine themselves to limited fields.

One procedure is to specialize in the stamps of one country—often one's own—forming as complete a collection as possible, with color shades, differences in perforation, paper and watermark, plate and printing varieties, stamps on original cover, etc. Others specialize in one part of the world, one group of countries, or one country and its colonies. Then there are collections of stamps on cover only, of airmails and flown covers, of envelope and revenue stamps, of rare postmarks and cancellations and, more recently, precancels and first days.

The advanced specialist may confine himself to one early issue, or even to one stamp, reconstructing the plate, gathering information as to dates of use, number issued, types, paper and shades, collecting the early essays and proofs and, eventually, from a mass of unrelated material, presenting complete all available information on that one stamp.

It does not necessarily take a well-filled purse to build up a prize-winning collection, for many such have been formed from current stamps to be had at post offices, or in large quantities from everyday mail. Care, thought and knowledge are more important than money expended.

Stamps illustrate many stories, commemorate many world events, and an attractive display can be made appropriate to almost any theme. Two groups shown suggest the possibilities, one illustrating the sources of some of the world's important commodities [Group I]; the other exhibiting various stages in the progress of transportation [Group II].

On one occasion a stamp played a part in an important governmental decision. The United States was planning the Atlantic to Pacific canal, and the choice between the Panama and the Nicaragua routes was being debated in Congress. A partisan of the Panama route concluded his remarks by calling attention to the then current stamps of Nicaragua bearing a picture of the volcano of Momotombo [Group III].

"A volcanic country, subject to earthquakes, is no place for a canal," he argued.

It is reported that this made considerable impression on the members of Congress—at any rate, the decision finally went to Panama.

Three stamps issued abroad in direct compliment to the United States are the French American Legion stamp; Poland's Washington stamp, issued in honor of the bicentennial celebration, with portraits of Washington, Kosciuszko and Pulaski, and Spain's Lindbergh commemorative [Group IV]. Such gestures of international friendship have far-reaching effects.

History is reflected in many stamps, especially in commemorative issues. World War details were noted on stamps from start to finish. The portrait of the Austrian Archduke and Archduchess appeared on an Austrian stamp, with the fateful date June 28, 1914. A Swiss stamp celebrated the war's conclusion. These are shown [Group V] with two stamps representing the continuing efforts to effect a peaceful settlement in world affairs: a Turkish stamp in honor of the second Balkan Conference of 1931, showing an olive tree whose roots spread to all the Balkan capitals; and Switzerland's Disarmament Conference stamp of 1932. Completing this group is an Argentine stamp honoring the centenary of peace between Argentina and Brazil.

* * *

George Washington's likeness appeared on a stamp of the Confederate States of America, and it will be a surprise to many to know that Washington remained one of the heroes of the Confederacy. A Cuban, Pan-American Conference commemorative of 1928 bears maps of the two continents. One of the problems before the recent Pan-American Conference was the Bolivia-Paraguay boundary dispute over the Chaco region. Both nations have issued map stamps, to call the attention of the world to their claims, and it will be interesting to compare these maps with the final adjudication of the matter.

Of great interest, in view of present happenings in Spain, is a Spanish stamp of 1931, which pictures the Puerta del Sol in Madrid on April 14, 1931, when the flag of revolution was raised against the monarchy. The Government brought into power by that revolution is now fighting for its life. Many occasions of like importance in contemporary history receive recognition in this way, so that the collector really has before him a gallery of world events in miniature.

As a matter of fact, the educational value of stamp collecting has often been emphasized and most school authorities encourage it. They believe it arouses interest in geography, history, especially, and creates a real desire to know more. Collectors do have a knowledge of the world far in advance of the average non-collector. Although a collector may never have been 100 miles from his home, he will locate with ease the Seychelles islands or St. Pierre, Liechtenstein or Lourenço Marques, Nejd or Nauru, tell whether they are independent states or colonies, and

(Continued on page 14)

GROUP II

GROUP III

GROUP IV

GROUP V

Stamps illustrated by courtesy of H. E. Harris & Co., Boston

GROUP I. Economic Resources: Wheat, Rubber, Cotton, Oil, Ivory, Cattle; or, Why Stamps Are Educational

GROUP II. Stamps Showing the Progress of Transportation on Land, Sea, and in the Air

GROUP III. History as Made by Stamps: Because the Nicaraguan Stamp Here Reproduced Showed an Active Volcano, Members of Congress Were Persuaded That the Panama Route Would Be Safer for a Canal, and the Course Selected Is Shown in the Lower Stamp

GROUP IV. Gestures of Friendship: Stamps Issued by France, Poland, and Spain to Honor Americans

GROUP V. War and Peace on Stamps: The Austrian Archduke and Duchess, Whose Assassination Touched Off the World War, Are Commemorated on the Bulgarian Stamp, While Subsequent World Peace Efforts Are Marked by the Other Stamps From Switzerland, Turkey, and the Argentine

In the American Tax Jungle

A Growing Tangle of Government Bureaus and Agencies Is Snatching 20 Per Cent of All Public Income, Directly and Indirectly, and Disinterested Economists Are Urging Relief

By Tully Nettleton

A TAX IS ONE of the most prolific forms of governmental vegetation. It can take root almost anywhere. Once established, it is a plant of usually steady growth, resists strongly any attempts at its destruction and has exceptional facilities for self-perpetuation. It has been a haphazard process, result of indiscriminate planting by local, state and federal governments in the soil of the national income, sometimes two or all three planting the same seed or tapping the same trees.

Property taxes, excise taxes, income taxes, inheritance taxes, gift taxes, sales taxes, import duties, franchise taxes, license taxes, gasoline taxes, motor vehicle taxes, luxury taxes, occupation taxes—these and others form a maze through which the American taxpayer courses at his peril and with little choice.

* * *

When the tax system—or lack of system—is likened to a jungle, this does not disparage its necessity or usefulness. The tropical forest is a fruitful place; it yields fine woods, spices, cocoa, rubber, fruits, nuts, orchids, and so forth. So do the trunks and tendrils of the tax plant furnish sustenance for needed, or, at least, desired governmental services.

And the magnitude of the growth in the United States is certainly no more rank than in numerous other countries. While comparisons of tax rates and burdens as between the United States and European nations are subject to some interpretation, their general tenor is to show that the American citizen is still relatively well off. Yet the trend of increase of total taxation with reference to national income is disquieting.

Moreover, the complexities, the overlapping and duplication of collections are what make it difficult for the average American to know just how much per year he does pay for the privilege of being governed in town, state and nation.

A striking example of the variability of tax laws and rates as a person goes from one jurisdiction to another within the United States is the state income tax. Everyone is familiar with the supposed social advantages of living "on the right side of the railroad track," but who would have supposed it would be tangibly worth $132 to a person of $5000-a-year income to live on the right side of a river?

In 1935, according to figures in the report of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, a man with that salary, a wife and three dependents, living in Davenport, Iowa, would have been liable for $132 state tax on his earnings of the previous year. A man identically situated in Rock Island, Illinois, across the Mississippi river, paid no state income tax, only the federal levy. The same disparity existed at the opposite, or Missouri river, boundary between residents of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska.

* * *

For a man of $100,000 yearly income, however, Iowa is not such a bad State to live in. Again assuming a wife and three dependents, the State would have collected $4882; but if he lived in New York State, it would have been $5583; in North Dakota, $13,500, or in Montana, $20,104. Loudest complaints are against the cumulative effect when the Federal Government and not one state, but two, all make levies on the same subject. Similar overlapping has taken place in the field of estate or inheritance taxes, notwithstanding the arrangement made in 1926 by which the Federal Government allows up to 80 per cent credit for any such tax paid to a state.

In the case of the income tax there is no agreement between the states and the Federal Government as to how much each shall take, and each could conceivably demand more than 50 per cent. In any event, the total varies considerably from state to state. Thirty states now levy a tax on personal incomes; 27 of these also tax corporate incomes, and three others tax corporate incomes only. In 18 remaining states only the federal tax is collected.

* * *

In no two of the 30 states are the rates alike. Each has its own scale of exemptions. Usually the rate is applied to all net income of any kind above exemptions; in Ohio, it applies only to productive investments; in Massachusetts, a different rate applies to interest and dividends than to earnings from employment. Indiana has a gross income tax which acts as a sales tax on the merchant and as an income tax on the wage-earner. The differences and inequalities might be detailed almost endlessly.

So might the divergencies in the entirely unstandardized assortment of sales taxes paid by consumers in 25 of the 48 states. These imposts range from one fourth of 1 per cent to 3 per cent and apply in some states to practically all businesses, even professions, and in other states to only a few.

Some state taxes have been laid on tobacco and beer, already under excise by the Federal Treasury. The Federal Government, in desperation a few years ago, added a 1-cent tax on gasoline, which had become a general subject of state taxation. State and national authorities, in many instances, both collect a tax on electric light and power bills. To try to straighten out these overlappings, the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation recommended a year ago that the Federal Government repeal its gasoline and electric energy taxes and that states discontinue their tobacco or beer taxes, but the situation persists.

When it comes to dividing the income tax field between the federal and state governments, a harder problem is involved. The Interstate Commission's staff despaired of inducing either to relinquish that source of revenue and suggested that persons paying a state income tax should receive a credit for it up to a certain percentage of the federal tax, as in the case of the estate tax. This would tend to some uniformity, since it would be unpopular for a state to levy more than the amount of the credit; but principally it would force states without an income tax to adopt one in order to obtain revenues that the Treasury would collect if they did not.

* * *

Due to the World War, postwar and depression demands, the income tax has rocketed into a position of primary reliance in the national revenue system. In 1913, the first year it was put into effect, this levy produced only a little more than a tenth as much as the customs revenue. But in 1920, after the wartime boosts in surtax rates, it yielded 12 times as much as the customs.

Today, the rates, though greatly cut between 1926 and 1932, are nearly as high as in wartime, starting from a $2500 exemption for married persons and rising to a maximum surtax of 59 per cent on any portion of net income above $1,000,000 a year. Next year's budget anticipates that this will collect more than $3,300,000,000, while other internal revenue taxes will yield $2,500,000,000.

* * *

If so, the United States' total tax bill, federal and local, will evidently rise considerably above the $10,266,000,000 which the United States Chamber of Commerce estimates was brought in at the peak of governmental collections in 1930. The seriousness of the growth of the tax jungle is most vividly presented in a tabulation by the chamber, which shows that since 1932 charges for government of all kinds have taken close to 20 per cent of the whole national income, whereas this cost during the early 1920's was barely over 10 per cent and before then was less than 6½ per cent of the national income.

Defenders of governmental policies assert that these increases have been due largely to public demand for increased and broadened governmental services and that no substantial tax reductions can be made unless the public is willing to relinquish these services.

However that may be, there is good reason for believing that some benefit would result from transforming the tax system from a jungle into an orchard. If the overlapping and intertwining of tax collections were grubbed out, and some of the exactions transplanted, so that the federal, state and local governments would be limited, respectively, to the cultivation of certain species of revenue producers, then possibly it would be found after all that some of the rates would stand actual pruning without injury to their fruitage in governmental service.

TABLE OF STATE INCOME TAXES PAYABLE ON INCOME RECEIVED IN 1936 BY A MARRIED MAN WITH TWO DEPENDENTS:

State	Earned Income of $4000	Income $40,000, Half From Dividends
Alabama	$6.00	$1735.00
Arizona	19.50	1554.50
Arkansas	7.00	1385.00
California	7.00	1519.00
Delaware	16.00	998.00
Georgia	Exempt	1285.00
Idaho	49.00	2843.00
Iowa	84.00	1884.00
Kansas	22.00	1394.00
Kentucky	14.00	1715.00
Louisiana	14.00	1268.00
Massachusetts	15.00	1455.00
Minnesota	16.25	1625.00
Mississippi	53.50	2041.00
Missouri	19.00	1369.00
Montana	14.00	4466.00
New Hampshire	(a)	679.14
New Mexico	11.00	813.00
New York	21.00	2686.00
North Carolina	48.00	2136.00
North Dakota	22.00	4580.00
Ohio	(a)	1000.00
Oklahoma	24.00	3033.00
Oregon	47.00	2703.00
South Carolina	36.00	1751.00
South Dakota	64.00	1684.00
Tennessee	(a)	1000.00
Utah	36.00	1810.00
Vermont	30.00	1150.00
Virginia	24.00	1073.00
West Virginia	27.00	1074.00
Wisconsin	49.10	4076.18
Other states—no state income tax.		
Federal income tax	12.00	5779.00

(a) No tax on earned income; tax applies to income from intangibles.

Want to Buy a Lighthouse?

The United States Government Has an Occasional Sale of Discontinued Beacons, on Shore and Offshore, and They Appeal to Writers and Artists as Ideal Places in Which to Work

By Janet Mabie

A MAINE WRITER always wanted to own a lighthouse, and live in it to pursue his literary business. Thus there was a certain bitter irony to his discovery, when he came home from a brief journey, that in his absence an auction of discontinued Maine lighthouses had been held, and that the one he would have liked most of all to buy went for $800—when he would cheerfully have paid at least $1000 for it!

Well, every once in a while there is a lighthouse sale, and Mr. Robert P. Tristram Coffin may yet have his chance. In the meanwhile he does the next best thing, which is to live in a sea captain's house in Pennellville, so placed that all through the night the six flashes of a near-by lighthouse come into his bedroom. That is the appeal of lighthouses to the imagination and better nature of men—that they are symbols of never-failing watchfulness and protection.

* * *

It is Mr. Coffin's thought that a lighthouse is the best kind of a residence for a writer. This is partly for the practical reason that, since lighthouses are hard to get at, visitors do not seem invariably to arrive at the instant he wishes to go to work. Partly, too, because lighthouses are really so much more than mere havens of isolation, being close to those things that count a great deal for writers—sunrises and sunsets, the night solitudes, when it is possible to hear most clearly the fluted tones of nature's concert . . . storms . . . birds wheeling and dipping against skies that are now painted, now monotone. . . . If sailors see strange and fine things, so also do the dwellers in lighthouses, before whom are constantly spread the changing patterns of lasting things.

You may think lighthouses are a strange commodity to be offered for sale, and wonder who sells them, and who would buy them.

The United States Treasury asks for bids, when the Lighthouse Service of the Department of Commerce decides to discontinue service, either through abandoning or consolidating the station, or changing over the lights to automatic control. In the latter case, it is the property around the lighthouse that is sold; usually a house, and some garden land, because, with no manpower needed to maintain the light, the need is gone to hold the living quarters.

* * *

The most recent lighthouse offered for sale is Absecon, which, astonishingly enough, is located in the heart of Atlantic City's business district. That is because the people who built it didn't know how to locate a lighthouse properly. Absecon, which is a yellow and black tower, rising 170 feet in the air, was built in 1857 and placed where a lighthouse ought to be, close to the shore line.

No one dreamed that a thriving community would grow up at the very base of the lighthouse. But that is what happened, and so the chief usefulness of Absecon in latter years has been as a sightseeing center. Probably it has become the most visited lighthouse in the whole United States.

Absecon light was discontinued, for its original use, in 1933. The Lighthouse Service personnel has been diminished by 200 since 1917 due to the increasing use of automatic apparatus, the consolidation of minor stations and so on.

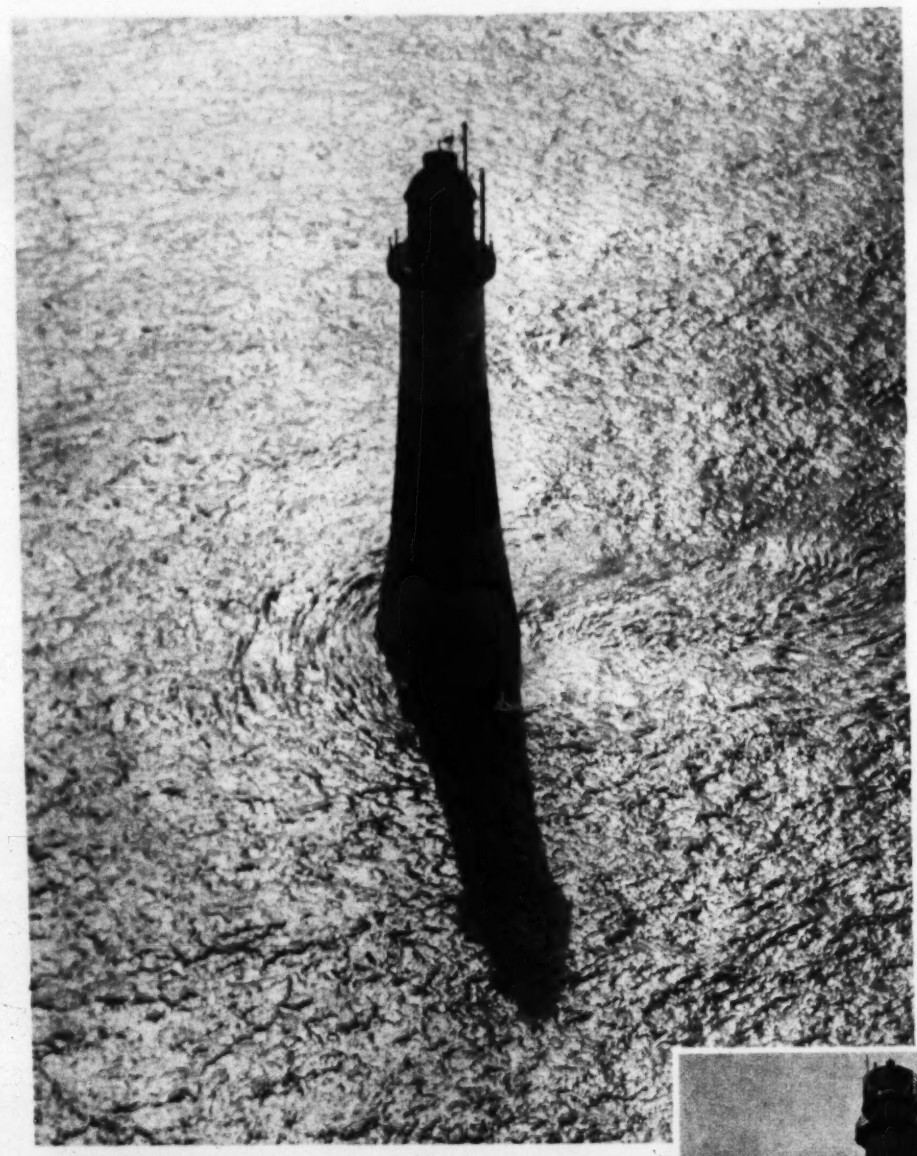
* * *

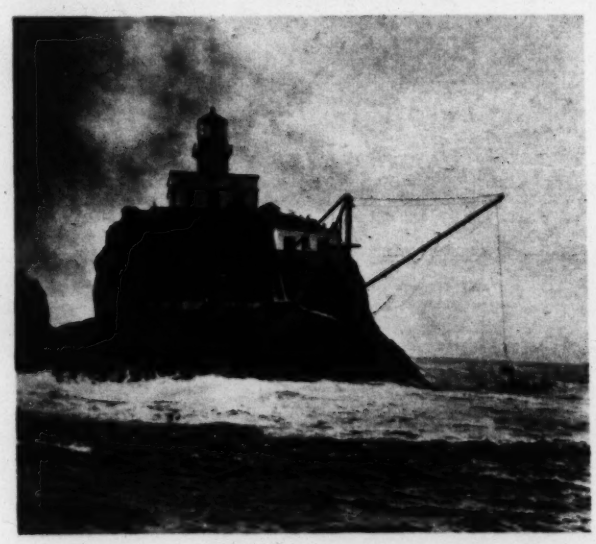
The country has 18 lighthouse districts. Absecon comes in the district that administers lighthouses (with the collateral services of lightships, fog signals, buoys and day beacons) all the way from Narragansett bay to Cape May. The headquarters are on Staten Island, where the superintendent is J. T. Yates, and the chief clerk, W. J. Lawton, is a walking encyclopaedia of information about lighthouses. The only thing that sticks him is why anyone thinks there is anything strange or out of the ordinary about selling lighthouses. Ask him if they get many bids from writers or artists who might like to buy the offshore ones, to get a quiet place in which to write, or a front-row seat for the marine spectacle, and he will say, with astonishment:

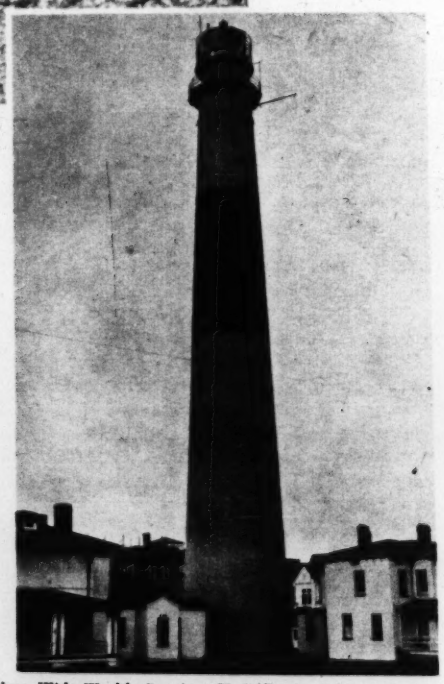
"No; nobody'd want one out in the water; you can't get to 'em."

"Well, but the keepers got to them. Why couldn't writers or artists?"

"Oh, well, I suppose they could! But it seems like an awful lot of work, when they could live on land!"







Above, © Pox Photos; Below, Wide World; Courtesy U. S. Dept. of Commerce

CLOSE TO THE FLUTED TONES OF NATURE'S CONCERT

Certainly "Hard to Get at," as a Writer's Residence, Would Be the Lighthouse at Tillamook Rock, off the Mouth of the Columbia River, in Oregon (Left). (Right) Absecon Light, Built on the Shore, Now Finds Itself in the Heart of Atlantic City's Business District, and Consequently for Sale. (At Top) Beachy Head Lighthouse, off the Southern Coast of England, Throws a Perfect Shadow on the Sunlit Sea

It was before the Revolution that the seaboard colonies began systematically putting up light beacons. The first was on Little Brewster Island, in Boston harbor, in 1716. Shipping paid a penny tax a ton on all incoming and outgoing vessels except coasters, and those paid twopence at clearance. All fishing vessels, wooden sloops and so on paid a straight levy of five shillings a year.

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The history of the lighthouse service, as an administrative unit of the United States Government, practically coincides with the history of the states. One of the first official letters George Washington wrote was to the keeper of the Sandy Hook light, telling him to be sure and keep the light burning until Congress could act on a formal provision for its maintenance.

In August, 1789, the ninth law passed by Congress—which was the first providing for any public work—set up the administration machinery for lighthouse service. And ever since 1797, when all the states had ceded their lights to the United States, they have been supported by appropriations from the general revenues and maintained free to vessels of all nations. George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson all gave personal and solicitous attention to lighthouse matters. The first broad contract negotiated in connection with the service was in 1812, when Winslow Lewis's patent for "reflecting and magnifying lanterns" was contracted for, and Lewis was commissioned to oversee the service to see that it was maintained in order.

* * *

During the Civil War 104 lighthouses went dark, either partially or totally destroyed, or they had to be discontinued because there were no men available to care for them. It was in 1910 that the service was withdrawn from the administration of the Treasury Department and passed over into the care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, but maintained as a Bureau of Lighthouses. Since 1896 the personnel had been under civil service, a much-needed improvement in administration because there had been a time when the personnel was a blueprint of rewards for political faith and punishment for political heresy, drawn up by the collector of customs.

How often are there lighthouse sales? Mr. Lawton says it varies. Sometimes there'll be several, close on each other's heels, and then not one for a long time. In 1935 one was sold up in the Lake Champlain district, at Barker Point. No attempt is made at profitable sales. The bids have to meet the assessed value of the property and that is all. It's hard to sell the ones out in the water. Even if there are people around with the imagination sufficient to make them think a lighthouse perched on a mound of sea-girt rock would be a fascinating place in which to live, they don't usually have money enough to spend that way. Several years ago a lighthouse in the Princess Bay region was offered for sale, and it happened to be just the site and the kind of a structure that a religious community could use.

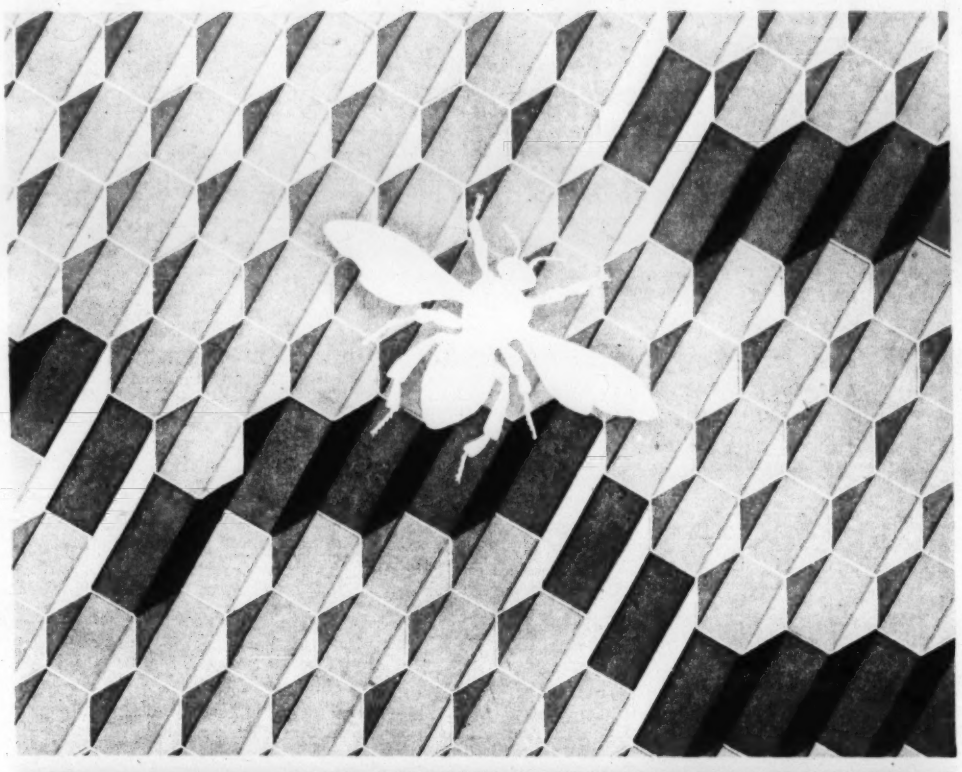
* * *

Few people realize that Robert Louis Stevenson's father contributed to the improved equipment of the modern lighthouse. In 1788 the Fresnel lens had been invented. Then Thomas Stevenson's invention, of holophotal prisms, came along, to provide total internal reflections in the glass itself instead of from metallic mirrors.

There seem to be no particular stipulations about buying lighthouses, except to be able to pay for them. When the Lighthouse Bureau decides to give up a lighthouse, it is ready to wash its hands of it.

LAW AND ORDER

By Walter Sandon



WE LIVE IN AN AGE in which discoveries in what is termed pure physical science are being applied to human activities in an endeavor to bring economic production and social well-being under the control of man's idea of what constitutes law and order. Thus anyone might imagine himself justified in describing the times as both an age of applied physical science and of social law and order.

But incredible as it may appear to some minds, the age could with more truth be described as one of lawlessness and pseudo-scientific theorizing. For in every land, people are more or less in dispute regarding the meaning of order and law in relation to the physical sciences, the arts and crafts, social services, and the rights and privileges of humanity.

Due to this state of affairs, individuals frequently express the wish that they might have lived in the "good old days." They do not realize that that longed-for age never had any real existence outside of the imagination of the many authors who, from time to time, have written human history for the schools or the fiction libraries. Yet this manufacture of historic illusion is typical of the mental approach the average man and woman today make toward the life of our modern international Babel.

* * *

But the material world of past centuries was not different fundamentally from the world of today; then, as now, men and women had to eat and sleep, work or play; with a more or less muddled understanding of the real nature and meaning of life, they brought children into the world, and themselves finally left it to get on as best it could without their aid. And the same human facts that were fundamental in those days are so today, and with all our advancement in physical science, it cannot be denied that the modern person may be as muddled in his approach to life and living as ever were his ancestors.

It is this state of confusion that so unsettles an age that imagines that the use of physical science should give the modern man a distinct advantage over his ancestors in his approach to life; and the attraction of the "good old days" is partly due to the intense spiritual doubt that exists in modern times, and partly to the belief that has grown up that the mass of mankind in the past must have possessed some peculiar understanding of life which is not now available to the present age.

But it was nothing of the kind, although there always have been a few awakened individuals who have gone about crying the truth in the human wilderness. But all down the ages, the average man has stumbled and blundered through his experience of life, searching vainly for some kind of utopia.

Efforts of groups which have endeavored to establish such utopian habitations have always ended in failure. If you examine the utopian ideal, you will find that its basic scheme is subtle. It aims to relieve mankind of all but a minimum of physical effort as his responsibility for living. It claims that with a minimum of physical effort (today reduced still more by the use of physical science), men could fill the common larder from which each could draw his equal share, and then proceed to live the simple economic existence of the grass in the field and the birds of the air.

It all appeared—and apparently still appears to some—so simple, so easy of accomplishment, so certain of success; and those who made those past attempts never realized the true reason why their plans met with disaster.

The fact is, if you reduce your experience of living to a mechanical state, you gradually drift toward the animal and plant level of existence, where reaction to environmental stimuli and seasonal changes are the motives for action. And you do so tend to reduce experience of life to such a level when the attempt is made to set up a system under which men are called upon to put forth only a minimum of exact mental effort. When you thus atrophy man's desire for individual creative thought and action, you also sap his capacity for self-control, which is likewise a product of individual exact thinking.

Soon or late, therefore, your state of society becomes lawless because of the ever-increasing urge for mere physical satisfaction that now is manifest. Then the mind of society has become the slave of the body, both physical and civic, so that it is no longer capable of thinking with that spiritual exactness that results in self-control over the human appetites and mad ambitions.

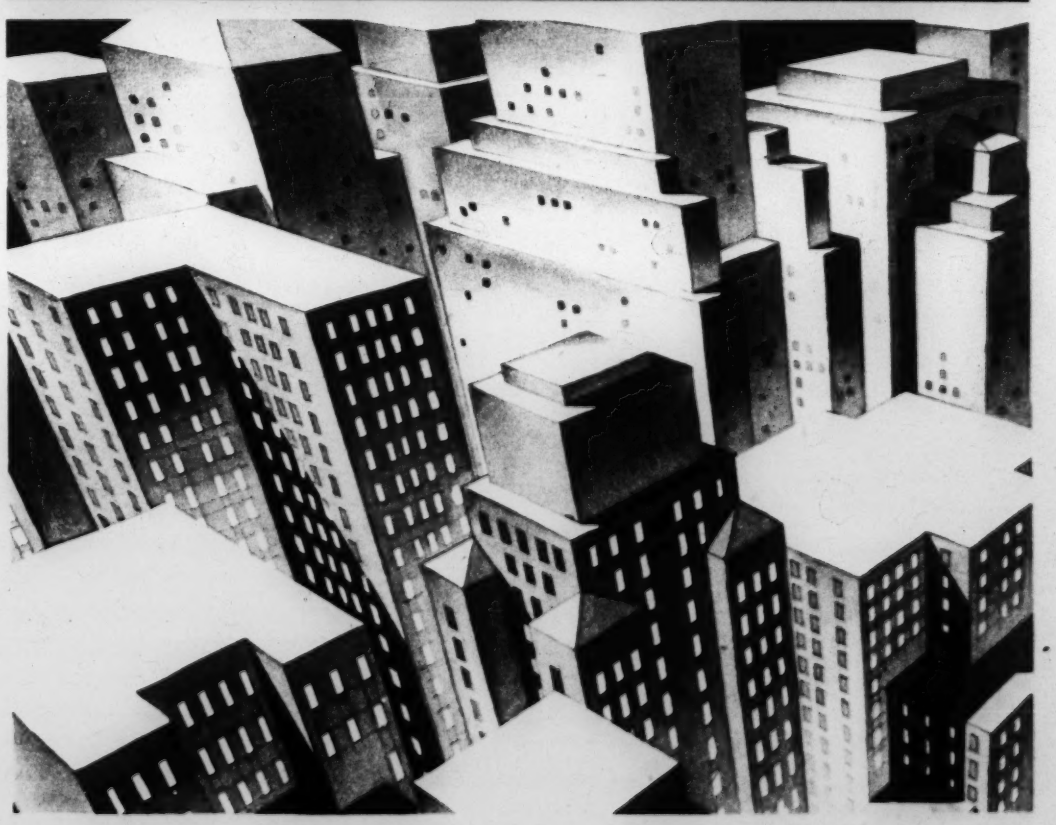
* * *

Thus today there appears to be going on the creation of vast blocks of physically blinded human forces; and an eventual clash of these forces, each vainly striving for world supremacy, appears on the surface to be inevitable.

But as in the depths of winter the spring will sometimes advertise itself as already on its way, and as when the civilization of Rome appeared still to be all-powerful, yet the new Christian civilization that was to take its place was already being born in the hearts and minds of men; so in the midst of the shadow of today's intense materialism the labors of Mary Baker Eddy to make men understand that reality is wholly spiritual begin to bear the fruit of confirmation.

The shape of the new age to come is to be seen in the following non-sectarian statement that defines the foundation of all law and order, whether individual, civic, or scientific.

> A resolute will to freedom, peace and justice, to education and human opportunity as an integral element in Christianity; and those who are dedicated to these causes can draw on the inexhaustible resources of power, healing and regeneration which are at the heart of a spiritual universe.—The Rev. Canon F. R. Barry in The Spectator.



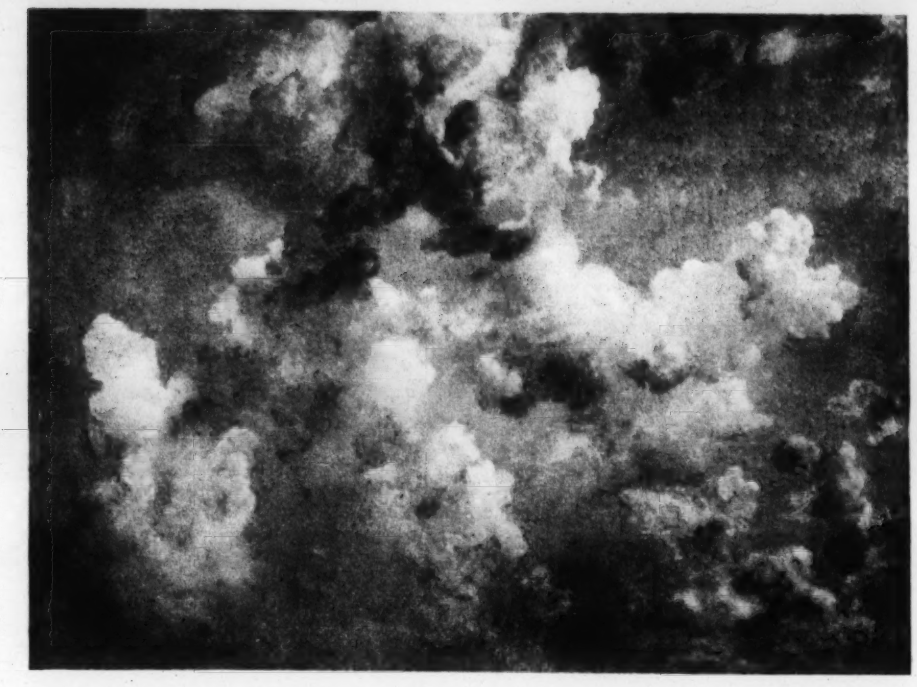
CONSTABLE, First of the Moderns

In His Use of Pigments, as Well as in His Conceptions, the English Landscape Painter Whose Centenary Is Observed in March Appeals to Present-Day Critics Almost More Than to His Contemporaries

By Frank Rutter

BEAUTIFUL CLOUD EFFECTS PREVAIL IN CONSTABLE'S LANDSCAPES

"The Cornfield, or Country Lane," at the Left, and "Flatford Mill, on the River Stour," at the Lower Right, Are Reproduced by Courtesy of the National Gallery, London. At the Lower Left Is the Beautiful "Salisbury Cathedral," Painted in 1823, and Used by Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Upper Right, the Widely Admired "Morning Clouds" and "Dedham Lock, or The Leaping Horse." (W. F. Mansell Photo.)



To the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford there has been added, within recent years, a painting which is, perhaps, more beautiful and more widely admired than any other in the university art gallery. It is not a big picture, rather less than two feet square, and it does not contain a single human figure. Whistler might have called it a Harmony in Blue and White, for it presents nothing but fleecy masses of near-white and off-white against a pale blue background.

This is a picture which, by the beauty of its color and the fine plastic feeling of its forms, appeals irresistibly to the most modern enthusiast for abstract painting. What, indeed, could be more abstract—in the true sense of "separated from matter"—than this ethereal painting? Yet at the same time this painting equally delights the simple lover of nature, who recognizes these fleecy masses at once for what they are, clouds floating in the sky on a summer morning.

What is this painting, then? It is just one of a number of similar oil sketches made by John Constable, R. A. (1776-1837), the great landscape painter, the centenary of whose passing all England —and particularly Suffolk, his native county—is preparing to celebrate this March. A great Constable exhibition is to be held at Ipswich, while other exhibitions will be held in London; and these celebrations are already exciting the attention of art lovers not only in Great Britain but also abroad. For there is no British painter better known or more highly appreciated in other countries than Constable, whose genius the French were the first to recognize and honor when they awarded him a gold medal in 1824, the year when he exhibited "The Haywain" in the Paris Salon.

* * *

Ever since that medal was awarded the fame of Constable has grown steadily both at home and abroad; but if Constable is more admired today than ever before, it may be asserted with little hesitation that he is admired now for rather different reasons. The tendency of the twentieth century is to regard Constable's sketches and studies as far more important and truly creative works than the big "finished" pictures which alone won some consideration 100 years ago.

Again, the nineteenth century honored Constable primarily as "a natural painter," praising his pictures for their fidelity to the objective facts of nature; whereas the reason he excites the enthusiasm of the younger painters of today is because they consider that Constable broke with the imitative tradition and created a precedent in British art by the emphasis he laid on the plastic qualities of pigment.

How can we reconcile these two viewpoints? How can any picture by Constable be, at one and the same time, faithful to the facts of nature and yet non-imitative? It is because Constable was true in the main to the big effects, but did not slavishly copy petty details. As one of our younger artists, William Johnstone, has very well put it: "Instead of daubing each individual leaf onto the canvas with a diminutive brush, he felt the physical and emotional joy of creating. . . . Feeling the potentialities of the rich color pigments, he plunged his fingers into strong reds, greens and blues, and covered his canvas with a multitude of warm, cool and neutral greens, relieved with touches of bright red and rich blue. Upon his trees he scattered solid lumps of white, and though there were no spots of white upon the real trees, his method created the effect of movement and sunlight."

It is for these reasons that Constable is now regarded as the forerunner of the French Impressionists and as having been, in fact, the First of the Moderns.

* * *

It may be argued with considerable justice that we of today understand Constable and his aims much better than did his contemporaries, for assuredly he was a pioneer, a painter far ahead of his time in his vision and his methods. At one time it was thought complimentary to Constable to regard him as a man who painted exactly what he saw, *as he saw it*. This erroneous idea was plainly contradicted in his own pictures, but it gained acceptance because people thought that this was the conduct suitable to a man who described himself as "a natural painter."

Everybody knows that Turner did not hesitate to alter nature's own arrangements if by so doing he thought he could improve the design of one of his pictures; but surprisingly few people seem to realize that Constable was equally ready to take such liberties when he considered them to be necessary. Even today there are people who tend to look upon Constable as a kind of human camera, who just went out into the country and sat down before his easel and snapshotted whatever was in front of him.

To expose the fallacy of this, it will be enough to cite one of Constable's most famous pictures, "Dedham Lock," or "The Leaping Horse," which hangs permanently in the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy in London. The preliminary large sketch which Constable made for this picture is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington; and there are some very illuminating differences between the sketch and the finished picture. In the sketch, the willow tree is much farther to our right and the boy on the horse is between the willow tree and the boat. That, no doubt, was the scene as Constable saw it. But afterward he thought it would improve the composition of his picture to have the little willow tree nearer the big mass of trees across the water, so he did not scruple to move the tree farther to the left.

In contrasting Constable's finished paintings with his sketches, we notice many differences of this kind, and it is important to remember that while the finished work may be—and usually is—superior to the sketch in design and composition, yet, nevertheless, the sketch has other qualities, such as freshness, spontaneity and sparkle, which are generally lost in the larger and more labored finished picture. Therefore, while there is much to admire in both, a preference between Constable's big, finished pictures and his sketches and studies must depend on the particular qualities which appeal to us most strongly. A century ago, art lovers tended to attach greatest importance to the formal character of the composition, so the big pictures were in highest favor. Today, we regard nothing as more impressive than the personal feeling of the artist and the creativeness of his idiomatic technique, and therefore Constable's sketches and studies seem to us the quintessence of his genius.

Probably nobody would be more surprised than Constable himself could he hear some of the praise awarded his works today. It is more than doubtful if he would understand a word of what a modern admirer meant when he lauded the artist for his skill in "volumes" and "recession," and he would surely have disclaimed that any of his paintings were "creative." For Constable was a very humble-minded man, humble, at least, before nature, if not before man.

* * *

The son of a miller, he spent his boyhood watching the sky, the sky he was later to paint so exquisitely, the sky which then he searched for indications of the direction of the wind. If anybody had told Constable that his cloud paintings were creative, he would have said, "Oh, no, they are just nature studies." And to the artist, these studies were not only attempts to record some aspects of the inexhaustible beauty of the sky; they were also indications of weather which an experienced eye could interpret. This much we may suspect from the notes in his handwriting, which are found on the backs of many of these sketches and studies. The study commonly known as "Morning Clouds" is annotated in the artist's writing as follows:

31st Sept. 10-11 o'clock morning
Looking Eastward.
Gentle wind to West.

Similar notes as to time of year, wind and weather conditions will be found on other studies of clouds, examples of which may be found in the Victoria and Albert Museum, as well as at Oxford, while a number of similar sketches are also in various private collections. "Wind brisk at West, fresh and bright between showers," says Constable on the back of one. "Showery and warm" is on another; "Brisk wind at East, warm and fresh, 3 o'clock afternoon," is the legend on a third.

If there is one thing about which we may be certain, it is that Constable never once thought about "expressing his own personality" when he was painting these studies. True, he did it, but he did it all unconsciously, for his conscious effort was concentrated on expressing the beauty and truth of what he saw in the sky. His sketches and studies, whether of land, sea or sky, are always joyous and lyrical, the outpouring of serious sincerity. No wonder the best of these sketches sweep us off our feet by their sheer loveliness, for they are just hymns of praise expressed in terms of joyous color.

And so today, though we perceive how creative and original John Constable was as a painter, we shall do well to remember that a large part of the secret of the greatness of his art was his own humility toward his teacher, nature.

Among the New Books

Mr. Lucas's Conducted Tour Through European Literature

The Decline and Fall of the Romantic Ideal, by F. L. Lucas. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

A REVIEW OF THIS BOOK by the late Irving Babbitt would have been a critical event of some interest, for it is a searching examination of the question to which that critic devoted his career—the place of what we call Romanticism in literature and life. To Babbitt, Romanticism was synonymous with everything that was bad, and the romantic intensity of his hatred of it impelled him to heap abuse on all imaginative literature since Rousseau.

Mr. Lucas displays almost as much learning as Babbitt, and there is much more spring and elasticity in his critical sinews. As a critic he has, to my mind, more common sense and tolerance. After a seriatim examination of the various attempts to define Romanticism, he comes to the conclusion, with the aid of modern psychology, that Romanticism is essentially an attempt to liberate the unconscious life from social and intellectual repressions, to seek the fantasies that rise from dreams.

* * *

Unlike Mr. Babbitt and the critics of his school, Mr. Lucas finds good as well as bad in this dreaming. He concludes that it is as foolish to repress what are often the precious findings of dream as it is to let dream run wild into a Surrealism which is all incoherent fantasy. Dream, or revery, or intuition, or what you will is, in other words, like fire, a good servant but a bad master. His whole discussion of Romanticism and its attendantisms boils down to this: Classicism, Romanticism, Realism are three extremes of attitude. Great literature preserves the proper balance, the golden rule of measure in reconciling them. Mr. Lucas is always admirably clear and lucid. He writes with his feet on the ground and his eye on the object. He buttresses every idea with example.

* * *

Skillfully, Mr. Lucas reduces complicated critical problems to their simplest terms. This is what he makes of the problem of the old, much-fought-over distinction between Fancy and Imagination, dealing Coleridge as critic some hard body blows in passing: that which is made with the head alone is Fancy bred; that which is made with the wisdom of the heart as well, springs from the Imagination. Now this is all much too simple for the philosophical critic. He will inveigh against the inaccuracy of the terms *head* and *heart*, but both they and Mr. Lucas's distinction mean something to me and, I believe, to all men who are not browbeaten by a parade of pretentious learning. Experience teaches us that the fundamental truths which aid us most to understand are, after all, pretty simple.

Mr. Lucas is equally clear on the relation of ethics to literature. Matthew Arnold said that of two poems, equally "poetic," the finer poem was the one which taught men the more wisely how to live. That, in substance, is Mr. Lucas's position. What we must remember, though, as Mr. Lucas reminds us, is that example is much more influential than admonition or precept in influencing conduct or opinion; that, in the end, it is what a writer *is* which determines the moral effect of what he writes and, more broadly, the general effect which decides whether or not what he has written will endure. Speaking from this attitude, Mr. Lucas has some acute things to say about modern British poetry, which he finds mostly whimper and whine, despair having drained out of it all courage and stoicism, to say nothing of the joy of life.

Mr. Lucas has read widely and remembered individually and with precision. His book is a conducted tour through European literature in which many countries are visited and many interesting people met. Every moment of this tour is intellectually exciting and rewarding. It is some time since I have read a book of criticism more brilliant, stimulating and witty on the one hand, more sane and salutary on the other. Toward the end of his book Mr. Lucas tells us that the critics who have mattered most to him have been "artists who turned literary criticism into literature." He belongs among those whose emotional comprehension of literature is so deep and strong as to make them impatient of much of the algebraic aridities of the so-called philosophical critics. His book is important, worth not only reading but keeping and using.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Sophus Keith Winther, Author of "Mortgage Your Heart" (Macmillan), Reviewed in the Monitor Feb. 11

Art, Artists and Machinery

Art and the Machine, by Sheldon Cheney and Martha Candler Cheney. New York: Whittlesey House. $3.75.

Letters to an Artist, From Vincent Van Gogh to Anton Ridder Van Rappard. New York: Viking. $3.50.

Patterns and Principles of Spanish Art, by Oskar Frank and Leonard Hagen. Madison: University of Wisconsin Studies.

WHEN THE MACHINE AGE comes nearer to a just appraisal than is possible today at only a nose length's scrutiny, it is probable that streamlining will be credited with putting an end to meaningless ornament. We are returning to the functional ideas that governed design with the ancients. Yet there were lapses even in classic times, for did not a Persian general of the fifth century remark to his Emperor: "We should be more efficient, Sir, if less decorated."

* * *

As an account of industrial design in twentieth-century America, "Art and the Machine" is an enlightening account of the ways in which utilitarian forms have come into common use. Much of the book concerns itself with the streamlining of modern transportation units, resulting from the airplane's effect upon design. In a heavier-than-air mechanism functionalism ceases to be theory and becomes undebatable fact.

Probably the most startling transformation wrought by machine-age design altered the appearance of the gas cooking stove into a sleek metal container to be had in pastel shades. Gone are the ingenious indentations that were built into the burners and their frames that were so difficult to clean. . . .

The Cheneys discuss handicraft and machine art, the pioneers in these new fields of design, streamlined transportation, the new architecture as industrial design and kindred subjects, with many illustrations.

Few records of an artist's development have been as illuminating as Van Gogh's letters to his brother. Those three volumes stand solidly as a revelation and an inspiration to any person who is seeking growth in expression. Something of their flavor and scope is available in the new group of letters from Van Gogh to Van Rappard, translated and printed in English in response to the interest aroused in Vincent by the comprehensive exhibition of his works now traveling in the United States. These letters were written between 1881 and 1885, representing, as Walter Pach puts it in the introduction, a period of pivotal influence in Van Gogh's artistic evolution.

Van Rappard placed more emphasis on finish in a picture than did Van Gogh, who wrote: " . . . you said: 'We must not send anything out into the world before it can satisfy the strict requirements of technique.' The art dealers say the same thing, and I do not believe what they say . . . Ask yourself if it is not permissible to send a drawing like this one, which has been made from a model, without retouching it, into the world (though I admit there is bad drawing in it). In just the same way it is permissible for me to go out in the street in my working clothes, if I want to, without being obliged to go to the looking-glass to see whether something in my attire is missing." Sixteen illustrations and an index round out the book.

* * *

Spanish art has had its special qualifications, conditioned by the multiplicity of influences upon life on the Peninsula. Compared with developments in other countries, Spanish art seems episodic, it runs to extremes, wants the discipline of a logical basis. Messrs. Frank and Hagen have launched on some very interesting and provocative theories in "Patterns and Principles of Spanish Art." Through the seemingly erratic course of Spanish art history they trace a continuous thread, find certain common technical limitations. Life on the Peninsula seems somehow to qualify the vision of the artist, and if he is an immigrant, like El Greco, his style alters under local influence. The authors' approach is personal and speculative, it reveals the influence of recent thinking in the field of aesthetics.

Aids to Photographers

Perfect Print Control, by Laurence Dutton. New York: The Galleon Press, Inc. $2.50.

A FAMOUS BRITISH ASTRONOMER once remarked that it is hardly possible to "extract the square root of a sonnet." In the same way, it is difficult to reduce to absolute mathematics the delicate tones and the illusive nuances which transform a "record" photograph into a work of art.

Yet even though the processes of the darkroom must, in the final analysis, contain a certain measure of aesthetic imponderables, it is surprising that so little attention has been given the basic problem of handling printing emulsions.

As Mr. Dutton points out, intensive study has been given to speeds and characteristics of plate and film. Yet the technical information available still is too scant to permit the commercial and the serious amateur photographer to approach his bromide papers with a similar degree of certainty.

As an engineer, Mr. Dutton has surveyed the problem thoroughly. He lays down clear fundamentals from which he develops exhaustive detail of printing paper characteristics. And he outlines the theory, construction and use of practical photometers as a means of determining darkroom exposures—a critical operation too often left to "guesstimation."

It is thus no book for those who eschew the simple algebraic formula and logarithmic table. Yet the photographer who is willing to think in these terms will rejoice in the compilation of printing paper speeds which is a major key to one of the puzzles of the darkroom.

Helpful as these aids may be, the values and atmosphere that characterize the fine salon print require something more intangible than a minute here and a drop of saturate K Br there. But for the worker, seeking a full control of his medium as a necessary preliminary to development of an individual technique, Mr. Dutton's graphs and equations offer much practical assistance.

Gx.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Who's Who in America (Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co.) contains in its latest edition (Vol. 19, 1935-37) sketches of 31,434 men and women, a net increase of 353 over the previous edition.

Telecommunications: Economics and Regulation, by James M. Herring and Gerald C. Cross (McGraw-Hill, $3.50). A record of the communication industries in the United States.

Let Freedom Ring, by Hilda Phelps Hammond (Farrar and Rinehart, $2.50), tells the story of the Louisiana fight against Huey Long in which Mrs. Hammond gave up being a southern belle and became a crusader.

The Complete Works of Shakespeare, edited with a glossary by W. J. Craig (Oxford, $1). This is the famous Oxford Shakespeare, including the plays and poems, established from the First Folio of 1623 and the Quartos issued in Shakespeare's lifetime, now made available in an inexpensive edition.

365 Days, edited by Kay Boyle, Laurence Vail and Nina Conarain (Harcourt, Brace, $3). A collection of one-page stories or sketches in the modern style and temper, each one relating to a news fact or a condition of one of the 365 days of the year 1934.

Absalom, Absalom! by William Faulkner (Random House, $2.50). A powerful and unusual prose compensates to some extent for the morbid content of this story about the decline of a Southern family.

The Political Doctrines of Sun Yat-sen, by Paul Myron Anthony Linebarger (Johns Hopkins, $2.75). An Exposition of the *San Min Chu I*.

Stories of Hymns We Love, by Cecilia Margaret Rudin (John Rudin & Co.). Accounts of the writers and composers of favorite hymns.

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Humanist and Calvinist Still Contend in Aldous Huxley

The Olive Tree, by Aldous Huxley. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. New York: Harper. $2.75.

MR. ALDOUS HUXLEY is the most exciting and disappointing of writers. The disappointment lies perhaps in his refusal to flatter his readers, stimulating their intelligence only that they may more acutely feel his own deprecation of the human species. And it must be confessed one also feels about him what he himself says of Henry Cavendish, who "investigated for the mere fun of the thing": our admiration for Cavendish's genius, he says, is tempered by a certain disapproval. If the world is so disgusting, ought Mr. Huxley to be so amused?

But as the years go by Mr. Huxley is less amused and more drastically lucid and indignant. A child of the aristocratic phase of the liberal intelligence, Mr. Huxley has introduced scientific habits of thought into literature and in every book he has set about isolating phenomena for the purely aesthetic pleasure of seeing through a lens what others see through an emotional mist. But that pleasure palled even in the nineteen-twenties, and when Mr. Huxley proceeds nowadays, as a moralist and philosopher should, to the relation of the phenomena he has isolated, one becomes more clearly aware than ever of the conflict in his temperament. The Calvinist and the humanist are at grips in a struggle which belongs not to today but to days of his grandfather.

* * *

An example may be taken from the lucid essay on modern fetishism in this book. He is attacking the kind of idolatry which makes people go to Stratford-on-Avon or, more seriously, which makes the British Government buy the *Codex Sinaiticus* and put it into a glass case in the British Museum. Idolatry, he says—and one agrees with him—is bad; but, he adds, this idolatry is "all the worse" because "it has roots that go deep into our human and sub-human nature." We pause. All the worse? The humanist's and natural scientist's interest in the phenomena has ended in a typically Calvinist extreme of disgust.

The conflict, written all over the present book, undoubtedly adds to its interest. Whether he is writing about propaganda, the misuse of words, theories of justification, Tunisian oases, attack and counter-attack are mingled. In two papers only, on the prose style of the great T. H. Huxley and on D. H. Lawrence, papers written out of a genuine piety to their memories, is there the feeling that something more than a disintegrating intelligence is at work. He was, in these two subjects, confronted with two men of strong and unorthodox moral conviction who did not fear to speak in a highly individual way about fundamental things. For a moment Mr. Huxley vicariously obtains passion and conviction.

* * *

In the other papers he is the gifted and familiar skeptic, indignant and amused by turns. No other contemporary writer has the same stress on the necessity of data, yet he attacks the fact-obsessed world of natural science and its belief that information is a substitute for values. No one is more expert among abstractions, but he is quick to expose their dangers. We live in a world of jargon and propaganda; it is therefore important to know what uncomfortable facts the catchwords conceal. We say, for example, that "Peace-loving countries must unite to use force against aggressive dictatorships. Democratic institutions must be protected, if need be, by force." Translated into concrete terms these words mean (Mr. Huxley says): "Peace-loving countries must unite to throw thermites, high explosives and vesicants on the inhabitants of countries ruled by aggressive dictators. They must do so, and of course abide the consequences, in order to preserve peace and democratic institutions." An excellent reductio ad absurdum, but one based on the assumption that the democracies are going to become aggressive. The words "if attacked" have been omitted.

It will be seen that "force" is not the only abstraction which needs definition. "Peace" (status quo?), "democracy" (capitalist democracy?), etc., etc., must be defined. And while it is true that we often use the words "communism" and "fascism" in order morally to justify our dislikes, we also use them to describe systems of living we may think desirable and good. A skeptic may say that our beliefs spring from our interests, but our interests are elevated to the status of beliefs because our interests are important. We cannot detach ourselves from them.

There again are the two strains in Mr. Huxley: one is the educated man, suppressing his passions and bringing the cold light of a detached intelligence upon jargon and careless thinking; the other is essentially a religious man who sees (in the manner of the early Christians), beyond the war of good and bad ideas in his time, the startling picture of individual men and women leading their lives in an atmosphere congenial to fanaticism and ideas, but perilous to ordinary daily life. This religious man in Mr. Huxley is the pacifist. And what is our remedy? To think correctly. It is a cold, hard but courageous and necessary answer in a world where the drugs of propaganda and jargon are only too readily at hand—an answer almost too exclusively intelligent.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A Great Lady of the Stage

Marie Tempest, by Hector Bolitho. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.50.

IN THE MEMORIES of many persons who are fond of the theater there are always a few unmixed delights—in the present spotlight John Gielgud and Helen Hayes are of this elect; in the not so long ago, Bernhardt, Forbes-Robertson, Ellen Terry. Then there is Marie Tempest, who is not of yesterday any more than she was of the century's beginning. For it was in 1885 that she made her début, we are reminded by Hector Bolitho. There are photographs of "the great lady of the stage," as he calls her, from her beginnings to her jubilee performance in 1935, and here she is in a pageant of growing fascination. That is what intelligence will do for a person, we are told—give an access of charm with each passing year that is used at its civilized best.

Mr. Bolitho's appreciations are a bit on the fulsome side, leaving Miss Tempest's other admirers with no recourse to superlatives of their own choosing in describing the art of a player who has had three careers; first, singer ("Dorothy"), then farceuse ("The Marriage of Kitty") and, finally, dramatic comédienne ("The Second Mrs. Fraser").

* * *

But Mr. Bolitho's lapses are canceled by the fact that he achieved the book at all. During eight years he toiled to induce a capricious subject to toss him a crumb of information at odd moments when she relented from her absorption in her garden. During social encounters she seldom marred the good talk with shop. Apparently she sincerely believes that players, like marionettes, should be kept out of sight when they are not amusing the public.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bolitho managed to record Miss Tempest's opinions on acting. She holds that it is deadening to become committed to a single school of acting, that the player must always believe and know that he is at his best, and that in the strongest scene an actor must hold something of his force in reserve. Comedy, if not the greater side of acting, is more difficult than tragedy, though the line between the two is barely perceptible. When the actor has a sense of proportion he can never be content with any mean standard.

* * *

From Mr. Bolitho's devoted record there emerges the portrait of a dazzling woman, sharp of tongue when players are not treated in due honor, patient with beginners who are willing to undertake something of the exhaustive discipline by which she became an artist, unquenchable in her refusal to bow to the accumulation of years, eager in her search for youthful writing talent, confident in her assurance that those who minister to the enrichment of existence are to be valued equally with those who safeguard existence in the modern world.

Her resourcefulness is frequently exemplified by Mr. Bolitho, as in his account of the way she won over a hostile New Orleans audience by translating one of her English songs extemporaneously into French. A long passage from one of James Douglas's scintillant appraisals of her acting is included among the many tributes from her fellow workers in the theater. "There are no dull moments in Marie Tempest," he wrote, "for she seems to have been made without melancholy."

E. C. S.

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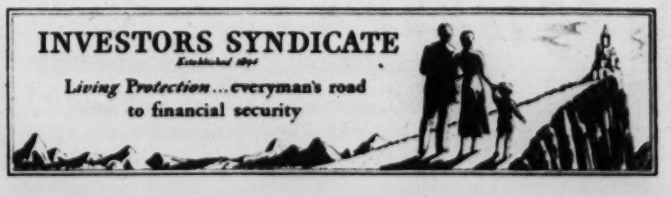

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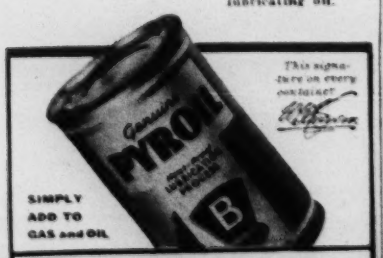

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. . Labor Faces the Future

(Continued from Page 3)

that both craft and industrial unions will grow in the United States and that its labor movement will be pretty much a mixture of the two. Certainly it is not true that the craft union is outmoded and is about to be superseded by the industrial union. The experience of Great Britain on this point is illuminating. Many people have the notion that most British unions are industrial. This is not true. The miners have an industrial union in Great Britain as in the United States, but most British unions are craft or occupational.

Furthermore, it is worth remembering that industrial unions sometimes break up into craft unions. This happened about 40 years ago in the case of the Typographical Union, which at that time included compositors, pressmen, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders and photoengravers. The other crafts thought the union was being run too much for and by the compositors, and they broke away. Where there was formerly one industrial union, there are today five craft unions.

* * *

Public sympathy with labor's demands has enabled unions to use methods, such as mass picketing, which would not have been tolerated in most communities a few years ago. The public authorities are reluctant to attempt to enforce the law against sit-down strikes and mass picketing, partly because there has not yet been a strong public demand for law enforcement and partly because they feel that the employers are making unnecessary trouble for themselves by overdoing their opposition to labor unions.

The present situation in coal, steel and rubber is particularly precarious. The high NRA and union wage rates in the coal industry have accelerated the introduction of the loading machine. This is producing unemployment which the union seeks to remedy by insisting upon the six-hour day. The employers argue that the six-hour day will still further accelerate the introduction of loading machines. The union still has only a minority membership in the steel mills, but it apparently has enough men at certain key points, such as the coke plants, to shut down the industry. Furthermore, there is a possibility of marches of miners upon the steel towns and the use of mass picketing methods. The C. I. O. would prefer to avoid a steel strike, if a formula which will make this possible can be devised.

Broad recovery movements, such as the present one, are just as difficult to stop as general recessions in business. The recovery movement at this stage is being supported in large measure by the necessity of making huge replacements of industrial equipment. Strikes will not disturb this foundation for recovery. It would be foolish, however, to blink the fact that strikes do involve loss of production and, therefore, do reduce the national income and the country's standard of living. Though they will not halt the recovery movement, they will slow it up.

* * *

The long-run outlook is for a substantial growth of trade unions in the United States. Let anyone, who doubts that trade unionism will make substantial gains, consider the changing composition of America's labor force. Factory workers come no longer from the plains of Poland, or the foothills of the Carpathians, but from the high schools of the United States. In 1934, the high schools graduated 10 times as many students as in 1900, and over 20 times as many as in 1890. Nearly half of the children of the United States now complete a high school education. Wage earners of this type are bound to insist on having organizations of their own and having an opportunity to negotiate with their employers over wages and conditions of work.

Of course, a long time may elapse before unions embrace a majority of American wage earners. Even in Great Britain, where the labor movement is much older than here, union members are still a minority. Nevertheless, a membership of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 trade unionists in the United States within 10 or 15 years would not be surprising. Such a great increase in the membership of trade unions imposes tremendous responsibilities upon employers, labor and the Government.

Let there be no mistake about the fact that collective bargaining implies radical changes in our economic arrangements and even in our legal arrangements. It represents a system by which the price of labor tends to be set by a system of bilateral monopolies. No one knows definitely how such a system of price fixing will work or what public supervision it may eventually demand. Up to the present, collective bargaining has not been developed in most industries to the point where trade unions are prepared to consider very carefully the relationship between the price of labor and the volume of employment. Some trade unions have done a pretty good job of selling labor, but many of them have been concerned simply with pegging the price of labor, not with marketing the services of their members. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether collective bargaining can be developed into a satisfactory device for taking account of changes in the demand for labor and for keeping the price of labor properly adjusted to changes in the rest of the price structure.

* * *

How soon these problems can be satisfactorily solved depends in large measure upon whether America develops a labor movement that is well led, responsible and capable of taking a broad view of its problems and the problems of industry. Whether we build this kind of labor movement depends in large measure upon how employers treat unions. By treating them fairly and showing a disposition to co-operate with them and to seek their help, employers possess great power to influence the kind of labor movement which develops in the United States.

The British have been conspicuously successful in creating a labor movement which is one of the glories of their civilization. Their movement is really the creation of all classes, because the attitude of the Government and of the employers has helped to make the British labor movement what it is. America has it within her power to build here a labor movement of which we may be as proud as the British are of theirs. If we do, it will be because all classes in the community help make such a movement possible.

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Trosa is becoming a favorite summer resort. Those who have not built their own villas in the lovely surroundings or on one of the islands in the near-by archipelago live in the fishermen's cottages.

Fishing has always been and is still the principal trade. Some years ago several industrialists wanted to buy ground in Trosa for putting up factories, but they were refused because the governors were afraid the factories would spoil the character of the town. Last year, however, permission was given to build a silver-plating factory, so Trosa now has its first industry.

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. . The Pageant of Stamps

(Continued from Page 4)

probably give some of the more important facts concerning each.

A collector also knows a good deal about economics and the importance of raw materials and can tell which nations control these raw materials through their colonies. He is familiar with the rulers and statesmen of the world, and he knows and follows world politics, because changes in politics often mean changes in stamps. He has learned to consider the citizens of other countries as his neighbors; and for him the world has definitely grown smaller and less strange. Collectors of all countries meet on friendly ground.

Postal authorities of the nations have found a way to keep their relations friendly through a unique institution—the International Postal Union. Before the formation of the union, rates varied to all countries of the world, many inequalities existed, and the confusion was similar to that which had obtained in internal postal affairs prior to the British reform of 1840. To overcome this condition, the Swiss Government called a conference at Berne in 1874, with 22 nations represented. There was signed the first International Postal Convention, which has continued to be the foundation of the international postal service.

* * *

Of great interest to the student of world affairs is the article of the Postal Union which formulates the principle that "for the purposes of postal communication the whole of the signatory countries form one single territory."

Each member country agrees to accord incoming foreign letters or letters in transit the same rapid and careful treatment given to domestic mail. Rail and steamship lines of all countries are in this way made available to all others, and the system operates on the theory that the flow of mail is equal both ways between any two countries. The franking power of the stamps of any member nation is thus recognized in any other; and one of the functions of the union is to maintain a reference collection of all current stamps of all countries, and to transmit copies of all new stamps to each member so that they will be recognized when they appear on mail.

The membership of the union has grown until today no large nation remains outside, and few corners of the globe are not included. A central office is maintained at Berne, and postal conferences for the improvement of service are held at stated intervals. In the case of disputes, arbitration is compulsory, and in every case a satisfactory settlement has been effected. So this international organization really works, and has given safe and sure mail service and, for the most part, a uniform letter rate to every part of the world.

* * *

If the field of stamps appears complicated to the uninitiated, the question may come up, "How does one begin collecting?" An inexpensive packet of stamps containing a large number of low-priced varieties, a catalog which is necessary for their identification, and an album, with some hinges for mounting, are the usual beginner's outfit. In most cities and towns there are stamp clubs which welcome newcomers. Many excellent periodicals are devoted to the world of stamps, and in them will be found advertisements of dealers, who will be glad to advise and assist.

There are nearly 5000 stamp dealers in the United States, ranging from the large, well-known firms down to the man who carries on a small trade at home. A visit to a large wholesaler's offices would be a revelation to many, for here will be found hundreds of employees busy sorting and classifying the tons of miscellaneous stamps which come in from foreign agents, making up packets and filling orders from retailers all over the country. Big business, indeed.

* * *

As the collector progresses and attains a better knowledge of stamps, the subject of values is sure to come up. The investment value of stamps has been proved many times, although this side of the hobby can be overemphasized, and speculation in stamps is a feature which, if overdone, will defeat its own end. It takes knowledge and experience to know which stamps of which countries have a ready resale market and are likely to show appreciation in value.

A beginner never should make large expenditures until he is sure of his ground. He must learn to avoid doubtful issues. He should watch the stamp auctions, held frequently in the large cities, for the prices realized definitely establish stamp values. He should learn the importance of conditions—the experienced collector will, above all, insist that the specimens he buys are in the finest condition, well centered and sound, even if he must pay a much higher price for them.

The record high price for a stamp is $38,000, which Arthur Hind paid for the 1 penny British Guiana. It is the only copy known. Numerous other stamps have brought many thousands of dollars at auction. The average collector is unlikely ever to discover such rarities, but spectacular finds of old stamps are still being made, and one should always be on the lookout.

The wise collector, however, will consider the subject of values a secondary one. Stamps offer relaxation and enjoyment, bring to the stay-at-home a comprehensive view of the world and its people, broaden one's outlook along many lines. For the natural scientist there are problems to solve and fields for research; for the artist there are opportunities for color display and individual arrangement. There is an appeal to all, and as interest in the hobby grows its adherents will all agree that such popularity is indeed deserved.

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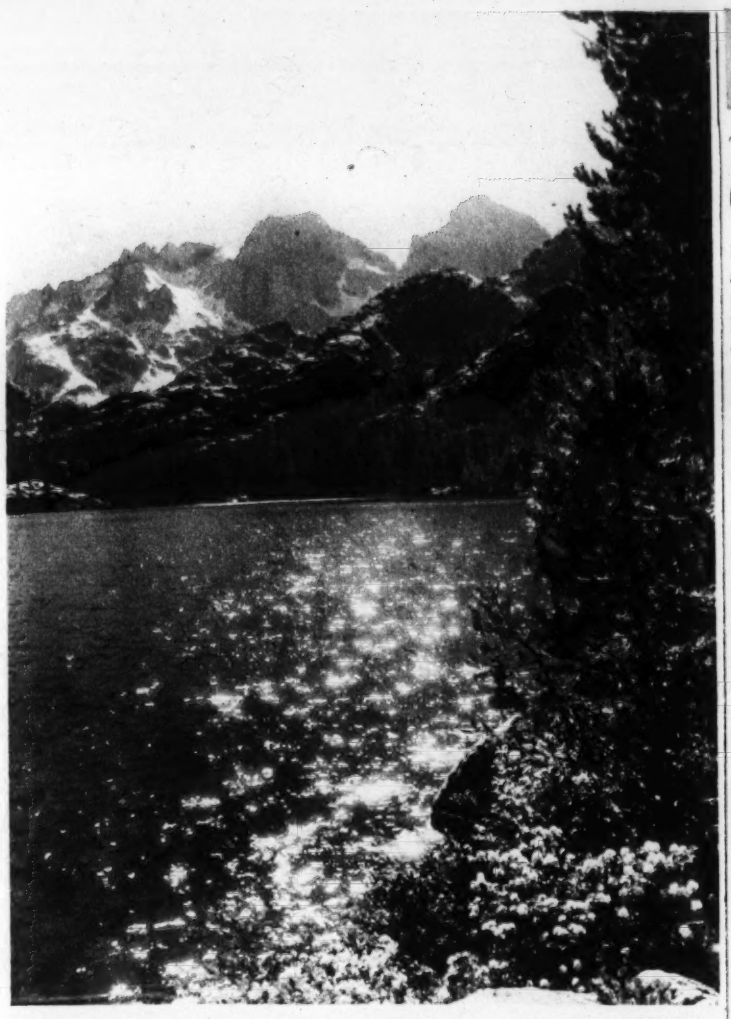

SHADOW LAKE, IN THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA

Sunshine on Shadow Lake

HIGH UP WHERE THE Sierra Nevada raises its crags into deep, blue skies, far above the hot valleys of central California, lies Shadow Creek valley. During the winter, we had planned a pack trip to this valley, and now we were on our way. Forgotten were the heat and dust of the lower valley in the fragrant, clean air of the high altitudes.

We had preceded our pack horses from Agnew Meadows and crossed the Middle Fork of the San Joaquin river, which sends its waters down to the plains and irrigates the vineyards and orchards around Fresno. The trail zigzags up the steep mountain side, gaining altitude quickly. To our left we hear the sound of rushing water and as we round a corner we have our first view of Shadow Creek as it tumbles down the mountain side in a series of waterfalls. Higher up goes the trail, now following the falls and cataracts of the creek. The sun is warm on our backs, and as we rest in the shadow of one of the few mountain cedars that grow along the trail, we have a vista down the San Joaquin river valley, with its darkly wooded slopes, Manmouth mountain raising its broad back on our left to over 11,000 feet, and the valley seemingly blocked in the blue distance by the gentle slopes of the Kaiser range.

* * *

We now start our climb with new zest, particularly as we see away below us the trail dust of our packtrain getting close to the Shadow Creek ford of the San Joaquin river. A little higher the trail makes another turn, bringing us on a little bench. Pine trees grow here close together and Shadow Creek now flows quietly through the deep, cool shadows of the pines. Everything looks green, the vegetation, the water, and even the light as it filters through the pine branches. The trail follows close to a rock ledge and as we proceed with a sense of quietude and satisfaction, it suddenly leads us to an opening in the woods, at the brink of Shadow lake. The most glorious view we have ever seen on our many pack trips into the Sierra Nevadas opens up before us. We cannot proceed; we must sit down and admire.

At our feet lies Shadow lake, deep blue in the center, emerald green close to the borders, where surrounding pines are reflected in it. Majestic mountains frame this picture — the Minarets, Mount Ritter and Mount Banner, all of them rising to altitudes of about 13,000 feet. The sunlight strikes through the turrets and crags of these mighty mountain monarchs, reflects on the glaciers and snow fields on their flanks, touches the tops of the immense granite boulders in the nearer foreground, and fills the whole air with a warm blue light.

* * *

Our pack horses now catch up with us. Hesitantly we tear ourselves away and follow the trail along the lake, around many coves, to its upper end, where Shadow Creek enters it. Here we pitch camp close to the lake beside a waterfall. The horses are unloaded, hobbled and fed. We cook and eat our supper, and when night falls we crawl into our sleeping bags. Sleep does not come quickly; a gentle breeze is blowing through the pine trees, bringing their fragrance and occasionally blowing the spray of the waterfall over our faces. Our eyes look through the branches of the pines silhouetted against a sky luminous with stars, and our thoughts are of the immensity of the universe.

P. E. B.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

OUT OF THE MAZE of European political entanglements and conflict comes today's leading Magazine article. Who should know French foreign policy better than EDOUARD HERRIOT, President of the French Chamber of Deputies and former Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs?

In this serious, thought-provoking article, M. Herriot calls on democratic nations to point the way, to set a good example, and to lead all peoples in the search for a régime which will be sincerely international, both politically and economically, and he sums up the state of mind of the French people in these words: "Our ideal is wisdom in work, peace and honor."

M. Herriot has served his country in many capacities: thrice Prime Minister, Minister of Public Works in the Briand Cabinet, Deputy, Minister of Public Instruction in the Poincaré Cabinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of State in the Doumergue and Flandin Cabinets. He is president of the Radical-Socialist Party and a member of the League of Nations International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.

After watching the progress of a six-weeks sit-down strike in the automobile industry, many citizens may be wondering whether this method of settling labor disputes is to be recommended. The question is discussed today by SUMNER H. SLICHTER, professor of business economics, Harvard University. Mr. Slichter is a member of the Social Science Research Council and is the author of "The Turnover of Factory Labor," "Modern Economic Society" and "Towards Stability." He also contributes frequently to economic and scientific periodicals.

The centenary of John Constable, which is being celebrated this year in his native England, is the occasion for FRANK RUTTER'S summary of this painter's lasting contribution to art. Mr. Rutter is art critic of the Sunday Times in London, and the author of numerous works on art and artists, including a book on Constable's paintings.

G. S. MCKENZIE finds the stamp-collecting hobby a welcome diversion from more serious affairs. He is a graduate of Harvard University and lives in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

TULLY NETTLETON, who wrote last week on the Supreme Court, leaves that troubled question to prowl around in the American Tax Jungle. JANET MABIE gives the fine points of buying a lighthouse for a home, and WALTER SANDON'S editorial discusses the promises of utopian political systems.

Is This Work?

Alert young misses who have roller-skated their way into a weekly pay envelope, in a large New York building, illustrate the fact that automatic machinery has yet to complete its triumph over human services.

Faster than mechanical devices are the skating girls who flit across the waxed linoleum floors of Western Union headquarters, rushing telegrams from branch office wires to the transmitting stations in a jiffy.

This innovation was introduced some years ago as an efficiency measure. It succeeded so well that 350 skating girls and boys are now employed in the company's main offices in various cities.

Every day they skate many miles, with frequent rest periods, and say they like it better than fingering a typewriter. So expert have they become that several have won championship medals and cups in roller-skating contests.

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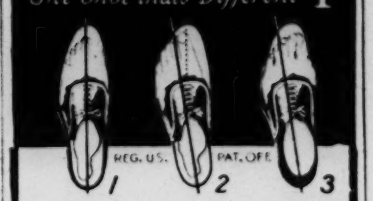

Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.

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Actually a Bay

When is a lake not a lake? Lake Ponchartrain, north of New Orleans, Louisiana, is the answer. It actually is an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, connected with the Mississippi river by an industrial canal over five miles in length. This canal made available 96,000 acres of potential harbor sites.

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PEACH SNOWBALLS
(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
¼ cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup hot canned peach juice
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
1 cup canned peaches pressed through a sieve
Whites 2 eggs

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add sugar, salt, hot peach juice and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice and peach pulp. Cool and when mixture begins to stiffen beat until frothy and fold in whites of eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into egg cups or small molds, which have been rinsed in cold water, and chill. When firm unmold. Garnish with fruit.

•

A delightful new dessert that is sure to roll up a reputation for you as an enterprising planner of meals. This is only one of many unusual and delicious dishes you can make with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. Jellied Peach Cobbler is another. For a collection of 200 recipes your family and friends will like, write Knox Gelatine, Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

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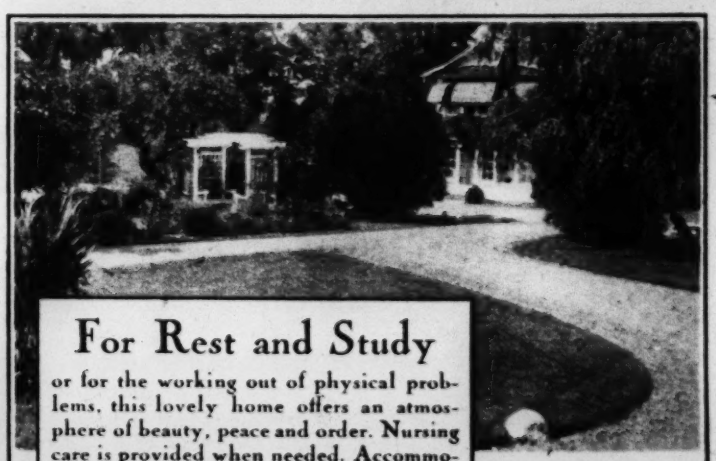

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CAKE

CUP CAKES

⅓ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
½ cup milk
⅔ teaspoon flavoring
1½ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder

Cream the shortening, add the sugar gradually and beat well. Separate the eggs, beat the yolks and add these to the first mixture. Then put in the milk and flavoring alternately with the sifted dry ingredients. Lastly fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites, half fill greased cup cake pans and bake about twenty minutes in a moderately hot oven—375 degree to 400 degree. Serve plain or frost with any desired frosting.

ORANGE AND BLACK CAKE

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
½ cup milk
2 cups flour (scant)
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
¼ teaspoon salt
Orange coloring
1½ squares cooking chocolate

Cream the shortening. Add the sugar slowly. Then add the well-beaten egg yolk and flavoring. Sift the flour. Then ...ure and sift again with salt and baking powder, and add, ...h the milk, to the first mixture. Fold in the ...de the batter into two parts. Color ... coloring; a half-teaspoon ...ther half add the ... funnel

Cake Fillin
ings and

FIG F

1 pound figs
1 cup water

Pass the figs through the
add the water and sugar, a
Add the lemon juice, be
tween the layers of cake

ALM

3 egg yolks
2 cups confectioners' su
1

Beat the yolks o
oughly sifted, the
knives of a food
Flavor with the
cake.

1 cup thin crea

Cook the
remove fro
before filli